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President Lincoln's Message.

Had President LINCOLN been elected by negro votes alone, his annual message would not be so startling. Did it emanate from Hayti or Liberia, it would be considered novel enough. Was our war one between the white and black races of men, and the President the chief of the blacks, the world might be led to the conclusion that he was doing the best he could for his constituents; but that such a document should originate from the seat once filled by a WASHINGTON, a JEFFERSON, a JACKSON, and a dozen of other worthies, who were the admiration of all men of sense and of virtue—the chiefs of a once mighty and powerful nation, is one of the most extraordinary events of this century, or of any past century.

Why, if this message is the exponent of those in authority and the measures it proposes are to be obstinately carried out, our war, instead of being a three months or a three years war, will last during this age. Just think of it for a moment. Let your mind travel into the future, with this document as its guide, and where, fellow countrymen, does it land you?

We can only judge of public measures by tracing them through their practical effects. By this method we can form opinions of their soundness or propriety.—Could President LINCOLN succeed in reaching the goal of his apparent ambition, the negro race must take the place of the white race and be pre-eminent in our future history. We can see it in no other light.

But some one will say, this is impossible; it can never occur. Then if it can not, why try the experiment? Why launch into a wild experiment which must end in disaster and defeat? Why sacrifice so many white men to accomplish an impossibility? Why destroy our own race in an effort to make of the African that which his own nature denies him?

In the midst of the waste of blood and of property, the President coolly talks of freeing the negro and opening great Government farms under the guidance of white soldiers, for the negroes' pleasure and profit. He seems to have no more soul—no more feelings of humanity for white men, than though it were a pleasure entertainment to sacrifice them by hecatombs to appease his appetite for negro freedom. He shows this heartless trait in the unfeeling manner he mentions the Indian murders of Minnesota. Not even the slaughter of women and children by neighborhoods and by counties seems to touch a heart evidently made of flint, if he has a heart at all. Have the scenes around Washington killed every emotion of human feeling that should be found, if in ever so small a degree, in every human breast?

To reason with one who could write such a message as this, at such a time and under such circumstances, would be the hight of folly. It could not be understood by him, nor by men who are ready to follow him in his wild and unbridled career. The style of the message is beneath criticism, its substance is still worse. With fields of slaughtered men, who trusted to his honor and flew to the camp, scattered everywhere over the land—with 150,000 sick and wounded in the hospitals—with widows and orphans everywhere bemoaning lost and loved ones—with poverty and abject pauperism staring millions in the face, who were happy and contented two years ago, when he left his home in Illinois to assume the high and responsible office he now nominally fills; that, in the midst of these terrible disasters he could send forth such a message as this, is beyond the power of any honest mind to account for. Barren of sense as of details, it is only of serious import when we reflect on the position he holds, with more than a half million of men in an army, subject to his caprice and dictation, and twenty millions more to be sacrificed by his mistakes, and foolish, if not wicked, ambition, to do something extraordinary for the negro.

We lament—most sadly lament, that the evil genius of the nation seems unstayed and unabridged by the recent demonstrations at the ballot boxes beneath his feet.—Because if his policy and his purposes are to be followed, this war is not yet fairly opened in its horrid consequences, and the past two years have only been the drill hours of a future barbarism unknown to modern historians, and which, ere it closes, will reach every house and hamlet in the broad land, in some shape or other.

Congress.

We find in the proceedings of Congress, on the 2d inst., the second day of the session, some matters worthy of note:

"ARRESTS IN KENTUCKY.

"Mr. POWELL, (in the Senate) I offer the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested to inform the Senate the number and the names of citizens of Kentucky who have been, and who are now confined in the military prisons and camps of the United States, outside the limits of said State; what are the charges against them, by whom made, and by whose order the arrests were made.

"Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts. Let that resolution lie over. I object to its present consideration."

Objection being made, under the rules the resolution lies over to be called up on some other occasion. We hope Mr. POWELL will press this resolution. It is true it is confined to his own State, but that will show a state of things little dreamed of in this once "land of liberty and law." There has been, perhaps, not less than five hundred Kentuckians confined in the loathsome bastile called Camp *Chase*, near this city—the most respectable and intelligent people of that State. Will the abolitionists permit the people to have a little light upon this subject? If they have done nothing of which they are *ashamed* why shrink from a full report on these cases? Ah! there is the rub.

On the same day:

"ILLEGAL ARRESTS.

"Mr. POWELL asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce the following joint resolution; which was read, and passed to a second reading:

A joint resolution (S. No 103) in relation to illegal arrests in the United States.

WHEREAS, Many citizens of the United States have been seized by persons acting, or pretending to be acting, under the authority of the United States, and have been carried out of the jurisdiction of the States of their residence and imprisoned in the military prisons and camps of the United States without any public charge being preferred against them, and without any opportunity being allowed to learn or disprove the charges made or alleged to be made against them; and whereas, it is the sacred right of every citizen that he shall not be deprived of liberty without due process of law, and when arrested shall have a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; Therefore,

"*Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all such arrests are unwarranted by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and a usurpation of power never given by the people to the President or any other official. All such arrests are hereby condemned and declared palpable violations of the Constitution of the United States; and it is hereby demanded that all such arrests shall hereafter cease, and that all persons so arrested and yet held should have a prompt and speedy public trial according to the provisions of the Constitution, or should be immediately released.

"Mr. COLLAMER Let it lie over.

"Mr. POWELL. Of course it will lie over; but I desire to have it printed.

"The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Objection being made, the joint resolution cannot receive its second reading to day; but it will lie on the table, and be printed."

This meets the *marrow* of the case and will lead to a discussion which will open the eyes of every body. To escape it as long as possible, the "lie over" was resorted to as usual by the Republicans.

On the same day, in the same branch, GARRET DAVIS, of Kentucky, introduced the following:

"PROPOSED NATIONAL CONVENTION.

"Mr DAVIS asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce the following joint resolution; which was read, and passed to a second reading:

"A joint resolution (S. No 104) proposing a convention from all the States to devise means for the reconstruction of the Union.

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c.*, That it be, and is hereby, recommended to all the States to choose as many delegates, severally, as they are entitled to Senators and Representatives in Congress, to meet in convention in Louisville, Kentucky, on the first Monday in April next, to take into consideration the condition of the United States, and the proper means for the restoration of the Union: and that the Legislatures of the several States take such action on this proposition as they may deem fit at the earliest practicable day

"Mr. CLARK and Mr. SUMNER Let it lie over

"The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Objection being made to the second reading of the joint resolution, it lies over under the rule.

"Mr. DAVIS I will ask that the resolution be printed for the information of the Senate.

"The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* If no objection be made, that order will be entered."

If this Convention is gotten up like that called the Compromise Convention, called for by Virginia, to put a stop to the civil war then brewing, it will, of course, amount to no more than that did. The Republicans sending Delegates expressly instructed to *do nothing which would do any good*. Anything, however, which, for the time being, will attract the public attention from *war* to *peace*, may be of service.

On the same day, in the Senate, Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, gave

"NOTICE OF A RESOLUTION.

"Mr. SAULSBURY. I give notice that to morrow or on some subsequent day, I shall ask leave to introduce a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether Dr. John Laws and Whitely Meredith, citizens of the State of Delaware, are now or have been arrested and imprisoned in Fort Delaware; and if so, by what authority, and for what cause.

"Mr. CLARK, (after a pause.) If there be no other business, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

"The motion was agreed to; and the Senate adjourned."

The "lie over" was escaped by an adjournment, on the sensible principle that "he who fights and runs away," &c. These resolutions mean much—they show that the people are determined to seek full information before they cease, and it is folly for the Republicans to attempt to stifle a full and fair development of these sham and arbitrary imprisonments. The sooner they yield to the pressure to bring those dark transactions to light the better. They have got to come, that is settled. The "lie over" will not do, the Republicans will find a "lying in" establishment at Washington ("without distinction of color") of quite as much service, and much more humane than one of the "lie over" description.

In the *House*, on the same day, we find:

"Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill concerning judgments in certain suits brought by the United States; which was read a first and second time.

Mr. HOOPER. I am instructed by the committee to request that the bill may be acted upon at this time.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. Let it be read.

The bill, which was read, provides that all judgments recovered by the United States in suits now pending or hereafter to be brought for the collection or recovery of any duties upon imports, or any money due to the United States from any collector or other officer of customs of the United States, shall be paid in the gold or silver coin of the United States.

Mr. HOOPER. If any gentleman desires information in relation to the necessity of passing this bill, I will say that in suits brought to recover duties on imports, or money due from collectors, or other officers of the custom-house, if the Government recovers judgment, it will be rendered for the amount in money, without specifying that it was for duties that are required to be paid in specie. As the law now stands, the judgment would be satisfied by payment of the amount in Government notes, worth now at least one quarter less than gold. The Government would thus lose, and the party against whom the judgment was recovered would gain that difference. This bill is intended to meet those cases. Many suits are now pending, involving large amounts; it is therefore important that this bill, if it is to be passed, should be acted upon promptly.

No objection being made, the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time and passed.

This is the sharpest thing which ever occurred with my government since ADAM was planted in the garden of Eden. Our LINCOLN abolition government legislating to protect itself against its own "legal tender!" When this war was begun, we were told that it was to test "*whether we had a government or not!*" Well, we think we have, and one entirely unlike any other the world ever saw. When a debtor could make 33⅓ per cent. off his creditor, by being sued, of course he would do it. But what think you of a government that would get itself into such a fix by its own *deliberate* legislation?

Next, in the House, we find:

"PAY OF SOLDIERS.

"Mr HOLMAN introduced the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report a bill increasing the pay of private soldiers in the Army to fifteen dollars per month, and making such reduction in the salaries of officers of the Army not actually engaged in active service in the field as may not impair the efficiency of the public service.

"Mr. OLIN. Permit me to inquire of the Speaker whether if objection is made to this resolution, its consideration does not go over under the rule to an other day?

"The SPEAKER. Under this call all resolutions which give rise to debate go over under the rule.

"Mr. HOLMAN. Rather than have the resolution go over, I will modify it so as to make it a resolution of inquiry merely, if that will obviate the gentleman's objection.

"Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. I would suggest to the gentleman from Indiana that he make the fifteen dollars payable in gold.

"Mr. HOLMAN. I modify my resolution so as to make it one of inquiry.

"Mr RICHARDSON I move to amend the resolution so as to make the amount payable to the soldiers and non-commissioned officers in gold and silver.

"Mr. LOVEJOY. That is not in order.

"The SPEAKER. The resolution is open to amendment, but not to debate. No debate has thus far arisen.

"Mr. VALLANDIGHAM I should have moved this amendment myself, but I understood that the previous question had been demanded.

"The SPEAKER The Chair did not understand the gentleman from Indiana, after modifying the resolution, as demanding the previous question. The resolution, was therefore, still open to amendment, but not to debate. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RICHARDSON] proposes an amendment.

"Mr. HOLMAN. I trust, as this is only a resolution of inquiry, my friend will not press his amendment.

"Mr. RICHARDSON. Well, I will withdraw it; but it is right.

"Mr. HOLMAN's resolution was then adopted.

"Mr. RICHARDSON. I did not observe when the State of Illinois was called, and I now ask leave to offer the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

"The resolution was read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report a bill requiring the pay of each private and non-commissioned officer in actual service in the Army to be paid in gold and silver.

"Mr. OLIN. If the gentleman will modify his resolution, so as to make it one of inquiry and not one of instruction, I will not object to its introduction.

"Mr. RICHARDSON. No, sir; I will get it in some other time."

This is but justice to the soldiers. The poor private soldier is now badly swindled in these green backs, and yet for five or six months past he could not even get them, and the suffering of the soldiers and their families at home is most aggravated in consequence. The true pay of the soldier in green backs, compared with gold, would be $17.00 now, instead of $13.00 per month. And what is to become of these poor fellows if the difference becomes greater? Congress should, without delay, protect the poor men fighting on the terrible fields of slaughter, undergoing harships unheard of in warfare, and their families at home. Let Messrs. RICHARDSON and VALLANDIGHAM press this matter on Congress at every possible opportunity. As it now is, the gold is all hoarded for the rich bankers, Wall street gamblers, and the whole tribe of such men as *send bread to England when our own poor are suffering all around us!* Also:

"TAX ON WHISKEY

"Mr. COX. I ask the gentleman to allow me to offer a resolution.

"Mr. WASHBURNE. I will waive my motion until I hear the resolution read.

"The resolution was read, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee of Ways and Means be hereby instructed to consider the expediency of reducing the tax on whiskey to five cents per gallon, with a view to increase the revenue.

"Mr. LOVEJOY. I shall have to object to that.

"Mr. WASHBURNE. Then I insist on my motion.

"The motion was agreed to: and the House (at twenty-five minutes to one o'clock, p. m.) adjourned"

LOVEJOY hates snakes, and can't go the "five cents," and so he sent COX's resolution to the "lying over" establishment.

Highly Important and Worthy of Consideration.

At a recent meeting in the City of New York, canvassing for the charter elections, ex-Mayor WOOD, and Congressman elect, said:

"He had always believed Abraham Lincoln honest, but as long as he issued emancipation proclamations; as long as he crushed out citizens' rights, and exceeded his power; as long as he favored putting in the hands of the slaves firebrands and arms, to destroy the property and life of the rebels, just so long would the South fight out the war. If the men faltered, then would the women and children take up the cause. (Tremendous applause) The American people were a brave people; you could persuade but never drive them, and when the Union armies went down with mercy and justice combined, then would the Union be restored. (Applause.) Mr. Wood said he had received information, and had communicated it to the Government, that under certain circumstances the South were ready to return—aye, from leading statesmen of the South. *Men of position and influence in the Southern Confederacy have expressed a desire to return under a Democratic rule; the past to be forgotten, the public debt on both sides to be provided for, and they were willing to let by gones be by gones, if the North would, and the Union once again be restored.* (Terrific cheers, lasting several minutes.) But he believed the present administration did not intend that they should come back; and so long as there was a hope of abolition of State lines, and the making dependencies of States, so long would they hold on to the throat of slavery and the money bags of the public treasury.—(Laughter and applause.) There were three vital elements in this Government—the element of plunder, element of fanaticism, and the smaller element of honest patriotism which was now struggling to save the country. He was ready to give influence, wealth, aye, even life to restore the land, and then he would consider it as a small sacrifice. (Loud cheers.) No Republican should ever hold office in this great city, for he believed the worst Democrat in the land was better than the best Republican that ever breathed. (Laughter and applause) These office-seekers were the servants, and the voters were the masters, and if they wanted a tenure of office, they must be careful. Let them, therefore, stand together, and never fall, except with their country, and then they would fall in a glorious cause, and their souls would go to Heaven, where, in his opinion, only Democrats could go. (Laughter and cheers) He exhorted them to stand by their ticket, and retired amid great applause."

Mr. WOOD says that the above most important news, which we have *italicized*, was communicated to the Administration. With what propriety then can Mr. LINCOLN turn a deaf ear to it? How can he sacrifice any more lives in this abominable war when there is such a proposition as the above before him? How can he add millions more debt to the already reckless expenditures, when the whole can be stopped where it now is? Is the President so bent on getting the "last man and the last dollar" out of the people of the North that he is resolved not to stop until he gets them?

This proposition of ex-Mayor WOOD puts a new aspect on the whole face of this war and whether Mr. LINCOLN and his crazy Abolition advisers desire the South to come back or not, he should pause before making that fact so prominent, that he will be held responsible for every life sacrificed from this time forward, if not those who have already bitten the dust.

From the fact that we shall be involved in European complications, if we do not take the settlement of our troubles into our own hands, any proposition coming from the South, at this time, looking to a restoration of the Union, should be at once accepted as a chance for terminating this civil strife without foreign interference.

Once more united and the people returned to their homes and legitimate business, who are now in one way or another connected with the army, we shall soon be able to commence righting up and ascertaining the length and breadth of disasters. We admit we expect but little of Mr. LINCOLN; and less of his mad advisers; but when the people are no longer left in doubt why it is that this war never ends, but grows more and more ruthless and destructive, they will no longer furnish him and his mad-men the means of carrying it on. Every condition of life (the contractors and public thieves only excepted) from the lowest to the highest, is in a state of alarm at the condition of the country. Poverty and wretchedness hourly accumulate—taxation is destroying thousands—the wretched depreciation of our currency is beginning to draw dangerously on those who are holding it, and those compelled to receive it—while all know that the soldiers in the army are unpaid—some of them for five or six months past, while their families at home are in distress for the remittances expected. All these things are weakening the hopes of the people and turning thousands and hundreds of thousands against the Administration who formerly vigorously supported it.

Let Mr. LINCOLN look over the army rolls and he will find at least *one half million of men missing*. He will find over *one hundred thousand in hospitals*, sick, wounded, cripples for life, some without legs, others without arms. Where are the other *four hundred thousand?* And what have we got in return for this awful sacrifice of life, to say nothing of that of property?

It surely is time that some other means be tried than those of war, bloodshed and all the horrors of the past eighteen months.

States whose Quotas are Full.

We do not understand the Secretary of War when he states that in all the States where their military quota is full, the prisoners who were arrested have been released. We have all along understood that Ohio's quota was made up by enlistments and drafting. How then is it that Dr. OLDS and others are still held in confinement? Can anybody tell from the record or from *recollection*, if no records are kept, how this is? It requires some explanation.

In New York and Connecticut, drafting has been suspended. Why is this? Is it because the quotas are full, or is it to keep men in prison, under the excuse that the States have not come up to their standard? The newspapers state the reason to be that there was so much opposition to the draft that the measure had to be abandoned. Then the question arises, is there one rule for Yankees and another for Western people? or, do the Governors of the States do in such matters just as they please? These are all important questions, and we look into the official documents and speeches made by officials, but can find no clue to the real state of facts.

We do not see the use of spending so much money in learning our people to read, if those in authority withhold from us all that would make reading of much value. If the people are never to have any more light, what are our common schools worth? We merely ask for information, because we cannot unriddle the unpleasant mystery. Can anybody do it?

The Wheeling Bogus Government.

We discover that the men, self-elected to the bogus Legislature at Wheeling, are in session, and have passed resolutions requesting one of their Senators (Mr. CARLISLE) to resign, because he is a Democrat, and, therefore, opposed to an impudent violation of the United States Constitution, by admitting Wheeling and some of the territory of Western Virginia, into the Union as a new State. A more palpable violation of the letter of the United States Constitution could not be performed, or a more dangerous one. Will the Republicans add this new crime to the long catalogue on record against them?

☞ Drafted men have the right to become volunteers for three years or during the war.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

Since your last annual assembling another year of health and bountiful harvests have passed. And while it has not pleased the Almighty to bless us with a return of peace, we can but grow on, guided by the best light He gives us, trusting that in the own good time, and wise way, all will yet be well.

The correspondence needing foreign affairs which has taken place during the last year is herewith submitted, in various volumes. With a request to that effect, made by the House of Representatives at the close of the last session of Congress.

In the matter of our relations with other nations it less gratifying than it has usually been at former periods. We have, however, no unsatisfactory than to assign no unhappy domestic cause for the mitigation. We have not prehended. In the month of June last there were some grounds for supposing that a mediating power, which, at the beginning of our domestic difficulties, so unwisely and unnecessarily, as we think, recognized the insurgents as a belligerent, would soon recede from that position, which was practically only an injurious to themselves, than to our own country. But this hope proved fallacious, while towards both the national arms, and which were exaggerated efforts to extend the military power abroad, have hitherto delayed that act of simple justice.

The civil war, which has so radically changed, for the better, the condition of slaves and laborers of the American people, has necessarily disturbed the social, industrial, and political relations, deeply the prosperity of the nations with which we, in time of peace, have carried on the most extensive commerce, and has engendered, in a period of half a century. It has, at the same time, excited political combinations, and apprehensions of results have produced a prevalent agitation throughout the civilized world. This disturbance and anxiety we have forborne from taking part in any controversy between parties, while we have striven to practice faithfully, in all cases, the principles of neutrality which we profess.

The treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade has been put into operation with unusual promptness and efficiency. It is an occasion of special pleasure to acknowledge the directness and good faith, on the part of her Majesty's government, has been marked with the execution of the extradition treaty between the United States, and the rights of those accused and tried thereby.

The convention with Hanover for the abolition of the Stade dues has been carried into full effect, under the act of Congress for that purpose.

A blockade of three thousand miles of sea-coast could not be established, and vigorously enforced, in the midst of a civil conflict of unparalleled magnitude, without committing occasional mistakes and inflicting unintentional injuries upon foreign nations and their subjects.

A civil war cursing in a country where foreigners reside, and hold large property, not treaty stipulations, is necessarily fruitful of complaints of grievance, and claims of redress. All such collisions tend to excite misapprehension, and possibly to produce mutual reclamations between nations which have a common interest in preserving peace and friendship. In short, every such case is new, so far as we are possible, heard and redressed complaints which have been made against the government. There is still, however, a large and an augmenting number unsettled and pending which the government is unable to agree with the governments whose subjects present them for the consideration. There are, moreover, many cases in which the United States or their citizens seek redress which remains unredressed, and which are the subject of correspondence, without immediate prospect of settlement. Authentic statements of the facts involved in all these classes of claims will be submitted to Congress, with the correspondence, as far as the public interest will permit.

I deem it my duty to call your attention to the liability of the owners of the Norwegian bark Admiral Tordenskiold, which vessel was, in May, 1861, prevented by the commander of the blockading force off Charleston from leaving that port with a cargo of cotton, notwithstanding her legal, had, shortly before, been granted to an English vessel, and was detained by the refusal of State to cause the papers in the case to be communicated to the proper authorities.

Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent to favor their emigration with a view to such colonization as was contemplated in recent acts of Congress. Other parties, also, at home and abroad, some from interested motives, others upon praiseworthy philanthropic motives, have suggested or matured plans for colonization, and several of the Spanish-American republics have protested against the sending or settling of colonies to their respective territories. Underthese circumstances, I have declined to make any such colony to any state, without first obtaining the consent of its legislature, with an agreement as to the duration, form, and manner of the settlement, and also without a well-matured general system, adapted to the circumstances of each application. To the colonies thus founded, and approved, the emigration of persons of African descent would be entirely voluntary, and would involve their removal by their own consent, as well as at their own expense, unless the interference of others should be found necessary for the fulfilment of some general engagement. Experience, thus far, in procuring such emigration from the United States to Hayti and Liberia, or, yet, the only countries to which persons of African descent can be induced to emigrate, leaves me unable to say that the number can be large, even though the expense attending it should be borne entirely by the government. Information thus obtained, however, leads me to believe that colonies, with their own consent, may be established in some of the fertile countries of the tropics, where the emigrants would find a congenial climate, and where they could produce the cotton, coffee, sugar, and other articles which they now import at great cost, while they would thus relieve the country of their presence. The enterprise is believed to be consistent with the interests of all parties concerned, and, with the means existing in the hands of the government, can be undertaken with a prospect of success sufficient to justify a fair experiment. I shall be glad to receive authority for such an experiment. The change of the free colored people to a willing colony, of their own selection, would probably be followed by some of their brethren remaining in bondage, thus making a way for extinguishment of slavery within our own borders.

I commend to your favorable consideration the subject of providing for the publication of the laws and decisions of the courts of the United States. The great delay which now occurs in this publication is unjust to the people, who are entitled to know the laws by which they are governed, and is a great hardship upon the profession, and especially upon the courts. Under the present system, or want of system, the volumes of laws are frequently published two years after the close of the session of Congress at which they were passed, and the delay in the publication of the decisions of the courts is even greater. I am informed that competent persons can be found who will undertake to prepare and publish the laws and decisions with reasonable promptness, for a fair compensation, to be secured by the copyright. I am assured that the volumes could be prepared in such a manner as to enable the publication to commence within three months after the receipt of the manuscript from the reporters, and that the work could be completed and delivered to the public within the same year. I am informed that the precedents of the British Parliament are published in a single volume within a few days after the close of the session, and that the statutes of the several States are published within a few months after the adjournment of the legislature by which they were passed. I submit to your consideration the propriety of providing by law for the publication of the laws and decisions of the courts of the United States within a reasonable time after the close of the session of Congress or the term of the court by which they were made.

The report of the Secretary of War, and of the Navy, are herewith transmitted. These reports, though lengthy, are scarcely more than brief statements of the very numerous and important transactions of their departments conducted through the numerous dependencies of those departments. I therefore, upon any principle, which would admit of my making a selection of parts of these reports for special commendation, content myself with laying the reports before you, and asking your attention to them.

It gives me pleasure to report a decided increase during the last year in the revenue of the Post Office Department, as compared with corresponding previous years. The gross revenue for the year 1864 amounted to $8,349,226 60, which was an increase of more than seven per cent. over the year 1860. The deficiency in the department for the year 1862, after the annual appropriation of $3,579,000 for the service, was $1,645,895 98. For the last fiscal year it was reduced to $1,043,614 78. The circumstances which arise in part owing to the cessation of mail service in the insurrectionary States, and in part to a careful review of all expenditures in that department in the interest of economy, have combined to reduce the revenue, as expected, has also been much improved. The Postmaster General has established seventy-four new mail routes, through the Department of State, with the consent of the governments of the countries in which the service is performed, and has secured favorable contracts for the purpose of simplifying the foreign mails. The correspondence with the Post Office Department has been conducted with commendable promptness on the part of the officers employed in the several States not included in the insurrection.

The Secretary of the Interior presents in detail the operations of his department during the year. The commissioner of Patents has been clothed with additional duties, and charged with the execution of certain powers and duties devolving upon the Secretary of State by the act of July 4, 1862, "to promote the progress of useful arts." The duties have been performed with diligence and efficiency. The receipts of the office from patents, and from sales of agricultural publications, during the present year, will exceed $500,000, while the expenditures will not exceed $100,000. The demands upon the Treasury from the Patent Office will, therefore, be reduced to that amount. The commissioner of Agriculture has also performed his duties with diligence and success. He has introduced seeds, plants, and cuttings, which have been sent to all parts of the country where they were found adapted, and has published and distributed information in regard to the cultivation of such products as promised to be useful. The creation of a museum, in connection with the agricultural bureau, is worthy of favorable consideration. The commissioner has also, in compliance with the act of Congress, established extensive agricultural and botanical gardens, and has, at much expense, procured the correspondence and services of scientific men, by which the grounds have been supplied with specimens of great variety and value. The herds of cattle, sheep, and other animals, procured for experiments in acclimating, have been valuable to the people of the country. The creation of a chemical laboratory, and the prosecution of numerous experiments in connection therewith, have been productive of highly beneficial results. The commissioner has also collected and disseminated much valuable information in regard to the diseases of domestic animals, and has, in this department, as in the others, labored with marked fidelity and efficiency. The creation of a bureau of statistics, charged with the duty of collecting, arranging, and publishing statistical information relative to the various branches of industry in the United States, has been authorized by law, and a competent person appointed to the office. It will soon be prepared to distribute the largely crude, correct, plants and cuttings, and to publish such portions of its labors as may be required by Congress or the Executive. The full development of the agricultural resources of the country, and the consequent increase of individual and national wealth, can scarcely fail to be greatly promoted by the labors of this department. I commend its claims to your liberal consideration.

The report of the Secretary of War, and of the Navy, are herewith transmitted. These reports, though lengthy, are scarcely more than brief statements of the very numerous and important transactions of their departments conducted through the numerous dependencies of those departments. I therefore, upon any principle, which would admit of my making a selection of parts of these reports for special commendation, content myself with laying the reports before you, and asking your attention to them.

The condition of the department was for the most part favorable to the vigorous prosecution of the most valuable military; and I trust that the present session of Congress will not pass without making such more appropriation, but that which may be required to meet the full and proper demands of the department. The organization of the most energetic female, and the appointment of a medical inspector for all our people.

The last fiscal year, ending on the 30th day of September last, was a period of great trial to the people of the United States. A formidable rebellion had arisen in the midst of a civil war of unprecedented magnitude and severity, and which involved the country in all the calamities of war. Under these circumstances, it was natural and proper to expect that the resources of the country would be seriously diminished, and the disbursements for the support of the army and navy largely increased. The actual results, however, have been very different from what was reasonably anticipated. The resources of the country, so far from being diminished, have been actually increased during the year, and the disbursements have been reduced in a corresponding degree. The following tables will present a comparative statement of the principal items of receipts and expenditures during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1861, 1862, and 1863:

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Receipts	$52,038,000	$81,718,000	$112,693,000
Expenditures	66,546,000	474,761,000	714,741,000

In addition to the above, there was paid in interest on the public debt, in 1861, $3,249,000; in 1862, $7,177,000; in 1863, $13,804,000. The foregoing figures show that the receipts from all sources, including loans, during the three years, were $246,449,000, and the expenditures $1,256,048,000, leaving a balance of $9,601,000 in the Treasury on the 1st day of July, 1860, which, added to the receipts, makes the sum of $256,050,000 as the total means for the three years. The expenditures

consider whether, if that measure had been promptly accepted, by even some of the slave States, the same sum would not have been sufficient to close the war, then has been otherwise done. If so, the measure would even money and, in that view, would be a prudent and economical measure. Certainly it is not so easy to pay *something* as it is to pay nothing; but it is easier to pay a few cents, than it is to pay a dollar *now*. And it is easier to pay a dollar when we are able, than it is to pay it sooner when we are not able. The former implies credit, and requires them at once. The aggregate sum necessary for compensated emancipation, of course, would be large. But it would require no part of it paid, any sooner than it could be raised. And the consolidation progresses. This might not, and probably would not, close the war, but it would shorten it very much. At this time we shall probably have a hundred millions more of national debt than we have, instead of thirty-one millions, as now. And interest at five per cent. upon the latter sum may be expected to continue for a long time after the former, if not rapidly as before, because our territory will not have become full. I do not state this unqualifiedly. At the same ratio of increase which we have maintained, on the whole, from our first national census, in 1790, until that of 1860, we should, in 1900, have a population of about one hundred and fifty millions; but ratio far beyond that period! Our abundant room, our consequent advantages in our ample resources. Whether our territory as limited as are the British Isles very certainly, I do not suppose could be so populated as stated. Instead of receiving the foreign born, we have, as should be expected, a great part of the native born away. But such is not our condition. We have a census one hundred and sixty-three thousand square miles. Europe, about three millions and eight hundred thousand, with a population averaging seventy-three to the square mile person to a square mile. Why may not our country, at some time, average as many? In a former article I have mentioned, by meantime, private, lakes, deserts, or other causes! Is it superior to Europe in any natural advantages? If, then, we are, at some time, to be as populous as Europe now is, why not now? As this may be, we can judge by the past and the present; as to what it will be, it never depends much on whether we maintain the Union, or that our States are single, or above the average of Europe—seventy-three and a third to the square mile. Our population, in 1857, Rhode Island, 153; Connecticut, 99; New York and Pennsylvania, 80 each. Also our other States, Pennsylvania and Ohio, are not far below, the former having 63 and the latter 59. The States which above the European average, except New York, have increased in as rapid a ratio, since becoming their own, as before; while no one of them is equal to some other part of our country in its natural capacity for sustaining a dense population.

Taking the country in the aggregate, and we find its population and ratio of increase, for the several periods stated, to be as follows:

1790	3,929,827		
1800	5,305,937	35.02 per cent.	ratio of increase.
1810	7,239,814	36.45	" "
1820	9,638,131	33.13	" "
1830	12,866,020	33.49	" "
1840	17,069,453	32.67	" "
1850	23,191,876	35.87	" "
1860	31,443,790	35.58	" "

This shows a progressive increase of 34.69 per cent. in population through the seventy years from our first to our present census. It is seen that the ratio of increase per cent. has run down, in the whole, but little more than two per cent. during the seventy; the whole, the last of the seventy, is decreasing that it will continue, gradually, to decrease.

1850	23,191,876
1851	23,876,179
1852	24,560,482
1853	25,244,785
1854	25,929,088
1855	26,613,391
1856	27,297,694
1857	27,981,997
1858	28,666,300
1859	29,350,603
1860	31,443,790

These figures show that our country may be as populous as Europe now is, at some point between 1900—may extend that somewhat further, but not much further—with our present territory, and capacity to sustain it.

And we would this, for, if we do not ourselves propagate, we shall be obliged to keep down the population by war, or by some other means equally revolting from the human mind. Inasmuch as we have more than enough of unoccupied territory for all of ourselves, breeding none now inhabitants, would increase the ratio of increase, it is unreasonable to suppose that the census of it would be very far from that of 1860.

The proposed measure would shorten the war, perpetuate peace, lessen the increase of population, and ultimately reduce the number of the people as much as could be wished. Whether it would reduce it with or little, a war that we should pay or other wise, without it, is not so certain. But we do not desire to see as per cent. per annum, compute interest, and add it to the principal, and compute interest upon that amount, and so on, for as many years as the number of our people will have been doubled. Assuming that the present number of the people as the basis, and the seven per cent. line of progression as the ratio, we shall have, in fifty years from now, a population of one hundred millions, counting from the period when the national debt, compound interest upon which will be as much as the whole property of the people is expected, and the country will be unable to pay it. Then will be the time for repudiation.

We make it better now than it already is, that interest upon the national debt will not be paid. It is an effective argument against free colored persons remaining in slavery, that their labor is insufficient for their own support.

It is evident that their presence would injure and deprave white laborers, wherever they are. This would be a proper time for more such arguments, that the colored people should be induced to go, where their labor would not be needed, and where they would not be responsible through time and eternity. It is true that, this country, the whole people have need of labor, by being free; but by non-intelligent. If they were intelligent, they would see that their interest would be best subserved by their going where their labor is needed. Logically, there is but one reason for all the people of the South, and that is, that their presence enlarges the basis of white labor, and very many times more than it does that of black labor. Emancipation, even without deportation, would probably result in much more profit to the white than proportionate if the colored people remain. The latter would be free, but, surrounded by a white labor, having their labor depressed greatly below its present point, by the competition of free negroes, they would be in a condition but little above that of slavery. Their intellects would not improve, and they would only be one remove from the original degradation. Emancipation, without deportation, would be but half a work. The freed people would be but half freed, and would be but one step from their original condition. Deportation, to be sure, is a clear gain, and, perhaps, even both together, and, perhaps, even both.

Having said enough on this point, I will now close this article with a few words in favor of the position of the Union. Nothing is more certain than that the separation of the States is entirely hopeless, and would be an unmitigated evil to us all. Commencing with the assumption that we are to be subjugated, and that the Union is to be restored, we shall find no permanent evil results following from it. No credit will be lost, no moneys will be repudiated, no debts will be left unpaid, no resources will be destroyed. But if gradual emancipation and deportation be adopted, they will have been of vast benefit to the whole country. All will be richer and more prosperous than they could be if the present contest were to end in separation. Treason will be severely punished, and the free States, as well as the slave States, will be relieved of the unprofitable burden of their share of the national debt, and will have been saved the vast amount of money that would otherwise have been expended in guarding against the threatened renewal of treason. Instead of being a source of annoyance and anxiety, the institution of slavery will be removed as a subject of political agitation, and the country will be saved from the breaking out of another civil war. Treason must necessarily be renewed, and that frequently, while the institution of slavery remains. Thus, in addition to the inestimable blessing of perpetual peace, we shall secure to ourselves the blessing of a vastly increased population, and consequently of greatly increased wealth and prosperity.

Such, fellow-citizens, are the views which I have deemed it my duty to lay before you, in accordance with the requirement of the Constitution. They are the views which my official position, before this time, has forced upon me, and which have become clear and conclusive to my mind, and to which I cannot but give the most earnest consideration.

In the annual message forwarded at a session, and in reference to which alone, all subjects for recurring and prospective consideration are properly brought before you, I have thought fit to keep in view the single purpose to present plain facts, in connection, which may enable you, with the causes of public action, so to form and mature your own action as that the energies of the nation may be most wisely and effectively employed for the preservation of the Union, and the consequent preservation of the principles of human freedom and progress.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

DECEMBER 1, 1862.

Letter of James W. Wall of Burlington to the Democratic Festival at Newark.

BURLINGTON, N.J., Nov. 18th, 1862.

Hon. Theodore Runyon, Chairman of Com. of Invitation:

My Dear Sir:—I have this moment received your favor inviting me to attend a meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Union club of Newark, to celebrate the victories of the 4th of July, the triumph of conservatism. It would give me great pleasure to meet the Democracy of Essex, but I am confined to my room, where I have now been for some time, and I fear that I shall be for a long, long time longer; but I shall be with you in spirit.

There are doubtless, in the midst of the terrible excitement which surrounds us, many serious thoughtful men, who still believe, in the absence of reason, that the Union can be saved by the force of arms, that the Constitution can be restored, that its sages, their thinking, patriotic men, struggling with the fiercest storm ever encountered by the ship of State, will be content to take honest Gonsalvo in Shakspeare's play of The Merchant of Venice, who was willing to take a bond for an acre of barren ground; long heath, brown furze, anything in fact, so that he could call it his to the ship, and what ever he hire him and his tackle swell so fast with the rich freight there are black shore so, and there is no taking to the boat, though there is a huge commotion at the helm in that tempest-tossed barque—the Constitution of the United States—the sailors are mutinous, they sneered, and the log book they so carefully kept—the record of the past—is cast by the board, stale to the ship. There are men in command who have not the slightest idea that the ship, the precious freight overboard under pretence of saving the ship, and that unless they return to the past soon, and it is your duty and mine to elect men who will return to the past, the command had saved the good old ship by the chart of the Constitution, and steered her by the compass of Democracy, the ship would have gone down, and have been riding safe at anchor in the Bay of Democracy, and the crew would have been merrily sailed her by the chart of the Union, and the compass of Democracy, and the ship would be now in the region of storms, and our sire would be now in the region of storms, and our sire they wander down upon the rock bound coast, and the ship would be a wreck on the sea, and until a Democratic commander walks her quarter deck, and the Constitution and the Union and the Democratic pilot is upon her helm.

I have no doubt that the great consolidation that the triumph in New Jersey has placed in the Governor's chair will be followed by the consolidation of the Democracy of Monmouth. I have known this gentleman from boyhood, and I have known him to be long devoted services, nothing real and noble in his character, and I have known him to be a man of unbending integrity, honesty and intelligence, and I have known him to be a man of all of these in the life, person and services of Joel Parker. I have known him to be a man of devotion to the interests of New Jersey for the next three years will be a period of prosperity to the State under his guidance. I know from his well known character that he will not attempt to fulfill the pledges before the public that he will at all times be governed by the interests of the people, and between the democratic Democrats and the Know Nothing Democrat he will be neither a partisan nor a politician, in the hands even at the President of the United States, but a man of the people, and a Democrat.

In the triumphant re-election, by an immensely increased majority, of your faithful and able representative in Congress, Hon. Theodore Runyon, you have indeed great cause of rejoicing. A faithful representative, a consistent Democrat, with the interests of the working men of Newark, no better man could be sent as their representative to the next Congress. At the last session, the threats of power and the menace of its minions caused not individual fear, but it stood back bold in its defence of an imperiled Constitution, and in the defence of the principles of the Democratic party. Well done good and faithful servant," was not spoken by the Master, but it was felt.

In the triumph in our own district, New Jersey has achieved a victory over treason, which will astonish and the Union. In 1860, when State after State at the North wheeled into the Republican line, *New Jersey*, God bless her! "faithful among the faithless," was still in the line of opposition and the Union. Like a rock in mid ocean the foaming surges of secessionism and fanaticism rushed themselves against her sides; and she will yet prove to be the Ararat where the Ark of Constitutional Liberty shall find a resting place, and from which the waters of secession and fanaticism will subside.

Again, as the people come up to the polls in March it is best, to let us that the waters are falling. *New Jersey* holds the proud position to-day of a conservative State, and she will be the last of all to see bare rock to the Constitution as she got the first. Her position to-day is the result of the great interests of the Union as our fathers made it, and as they left it. Her representation in the House descended triangularly, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

To the Democracy of Newark belongs the proud position of having been the first to set the ball rolling the vile political breezes of the day, that despotic power is prolonged, and that treason in some of the most influential offices of the Republican party. The Democracy of Newark and Jersey believe that there ought not, during the existence of a civil war, to be any interference with the Administration. Why, it was just such blunders as these—such departures from principles were being threatened—when power was slowing from the hands of the people, and forever that's engendered—when blasted corruption was stalking abroad in broad day, that the fathers of power—that the balance wheel of republican liberty—the Democracy of the land, arose slowly. Had it supposed that all opposition to the Administration was treason, the Democracy of Newark had been conquered of the Republican party, and the Democracy of Jersey had given the foundations of the Democratic creed, which is the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, and the Democracy of Jersey though exulted to earth for a time, they rose again in all their vast power, and in their majesty they have shaken their prowess. It has been so in our present glorious triumph; and I believe the people of the North are ready when necessary as yet to build up the basic pieces of power, and while the Democracy of Jersey and Newark follow in the temple of our Union, and the Constitution, and the laws, we will be safe from its structure roots. And what is the Democratic creed? What is the platform of Democratic principles? It is a party of no sectionalism no party of no fanaticism, no party of treason, no party power when that Constitution shall be assailed as the expression of the national will, for the preservation of the Union, and for the supreme power sinned at the birth of the present century, and which has been the source of power and hatred to give place to a sectional organization which has been the source of power and hatred to give place to a sectional organization which has been the source of power and hatred to give place to a sectional organization

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, - - - December 10, 1862.

☞ Several correspondents have been crowded out this week.

Back Numbers of The Crisis.

Owing to the unprecedented increase of our subscription list for the last several weeks, we are unable to furnish extra numbers of 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 35, 37, 40, 41, 42, 44 and 45, of this volume without breaking a full set.

We daily receive applications for certain back Numbers. We make the above statement to explain why they are not for sale.

We have full sets from the beginning of the year but it will not do to break them.

The Next State Convention.

Columbus, December 1, 1862.

EDITOR CRISIS:—Sir. The State Central Democratic Committee, at their meeting this day, fixed on the Eleventh day of June next, as the time for holding the next State Convention.

Yours, &c.,

J. D. COMINGS, Chairman, pro tem.

It will be seen by the above that the State Central Committee have fixed on the *eleventh day of next June*, to hold our Democratic State Convention. The time is much better than in August as some suggested, and nearly a month in advance of the 4th of July. It will come in a very busy season of the year for our farmers, who make up so large a portion of the voting Democrats of the State and a vast amount of its intelligence, courage and honest brains.

We hope, therefore, they will be prepared to give one or two days to their country even in the most busy portions of the year. We hope they will bear this in mind, and commence early to be prepared for the great event. Our national Government is treading upon dangerous ground—upon the heels, by a perfect State organization and a complete success with candidates who thoroughly understand the whole grounds of our country's danger, will be enough strength to carry out the measures necessary for our safety as freemen of the State, we will yet ride the tempest and of revolution which meets us at every step. On the one side is armed rebellion against the Government, on the other a Government endeavoring to enslave the people, and to drag over every constitutional guarantee of freedom. It is no child's play for the Democrats of the North, with yet the ballot in the bullet, to ride triumphantly over this stormy sea and bring the Ship of State safely into port.

Never lose sight of this, and never forget to feel the great responsibility resting upon every one engaged in this great and noble work. There is no time for sleeping or standing idle—it is every one's post. Let every neighborhood, village, town and city have its organization and spare no effort to spread sound and true future principles, and keep your strength over at your command.

Because it is six months before we can have a State organization, it does not take from the people the right to take up the initiative and see to their own localities, that no harm comes of delays. In fact, it is the more imperative that they should act, and that promptly.

Now is the time to sow *good seed* all over the land—it will sprout, take deep root, and spread its fair harvest. Unless you sow you cannot reap, and, therefore, sow early; sow broadcast and in drills. Save your State and you have a nation.

Vallandigham Polka.

We are under obligations to A. C. PETERS & Bro., of Cincinnati, Music Publishers, for an elegant copy of their VALLANDIGHAM POLKA. A very fine photographic likeness of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is on the title page. The Polka looks all right, and we have some reason to *hear* it.

☞ It will be seen by a card in our paper that the Hon. JOHN L. GREEN, has removed from Chillicothe and become a citizen of Columbus. He has opened his law office in the Odeon Building, where he can be found during all business hours of the day when not in court.

We extend to an old acquaintance the right hand of fellowship, and we hope he will find his interest and comfort fully realized in the Capital City.

Opening Celebration of the Wisconsin and St. Peters Railroad.

The first ten miles of the Winona and St. Peters Railroad will be opened on Tuesday, the 9th of December, 1862. The Officers of the Company cordially invite you to be present on the occasion.

WILLIAM LAMB, Secretary.

We congratulate our Minnesota friends on the opening of the first ten miles of the above road. We are glad to see that in the midst of their pressing troubles, they have one bright encouraging spot to which they can turn their eyes. May more such soon follow. This road runs through an immensely rich agricultural country, the healthiest also in the world; and we have no doubt, when completed to St. Paul and St. Peters, that it will soon be a *paying* road also. May that time swiftly come round.

NEGRO REGIMENTS.—MR. HICKMAN, of Penn., introduced a bill in the House of Congress on yesterday, to organize, arm and equip Negro Regiments. Go on.

War News of the Week.

BURNSIDE has made a full stop at Fredericksburg, and is probably waiting, and not likely to get much further very soon. The winter has set in quite severe, and several of his men are reported frozen to death, and the suffering is general for the want of winter quarters. All the skirmishing we have heard of is, that the Confederates crossed over a few days since and took about 500 of our men prisoners, in infantry and cavalry.

Gen. DANIEL Lapsdition has sailed South on Fortress Monroe, but to what destination is kept secret.

JOHN MORGAN has been making another raid in Tennessee from his new base, Kentucky. The report is, that we lost 60 in killed, and over 4,000 prisoners, and an immense amount of plunder in the way of stores, &c. In a late fight, it is said, he got worsted and retreated.

Gen. GRANT is still moving on the route towards Vicksburg. Gen. SHERMAN is also moving in the same direction, as well as other divisions of the army, under Gen. GEO. W. MORGAN, and Gen. CURTIS, of Iowa. The latter, it is reported, had arrived at Grenada, Mississippi.

The very air is full of rumors of peace propositions, but they are contradicted about as fast as put in circulation. There is no doubt that the public mind is fast settling down to the fact, that it is to be the fate of any more battles, such as we have had, with thousands of killed and wounded, is becoming daily more and more unpleasant to the people, and that every public change in public sentiment should not be overlooked. This feeling is, we are satisfied, making rapid strides in the heated field as at the home firesides.

The reasons why this is so can easily be ascertained. It is well known to many who would not like to see it in print. We are not as popular in the army as in the abolition churches. That is it.

The Relief of Families of Volunteers.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, has been transmitted by R. W. Taylor, Esq., Auditor of State, to the several County Auditors throughout the State:

AUDITOR'S OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE, COLUMBUS, Nov. 24, 1862.

To the several County Auditors:

GENTLEMEN:—The County Commissioners will soon be called on to determine the distribution of the fund for the relief of families of Volunteers in the State of Ohio, under the "Act to provide for," &c., passed March 13, 1862, and they will find the following rules and forms useful in their duties:

The whole number of volunteers as listed by the Adjutant General's Department, is 78,000 and over 80,972. The rates of property subject to taxation, as returned for the year 1862, is over \$1,000,000,000, and the taxable property of all kinds is over \$529,200. But the amounts named in the Act, as the total appropriation and costs of collecting is about \$500,000 or \$600,000, or about \$6 50 to each volunteer—the sum of which will be for distribution at the next semiannual settlement.

You may safely make your distribution upon this basis, and your Commissioners will find sometime unout, of which you have better means of judging than I have.

I am, very respectfully,

R. W. TAYLOR, Auditor.

We publish the above as we find it in one of our city papers, to call attention to the fact as stated by Mr. TAYLOR, the State Auditor, that there is only \$6.25 to be distributed to each family of Ohio volunteers now in the service. This is to be drawn in the semi-annual settlement. It is a mere mockery, and as the Government is unable to pay the husbands and families of those in the army this \$6.25 is worse than a mockery—worse than mockery, it is but insulting dependant poverty.

As these men were promised that if they would leave their families, they would be taken care of, it became the duty of those who made the promises to see to it that during the absence of said and dependant families did not perish. We call upon the MILITARY COMMITTEES of the counties to see promptly to this thing. It is their duty to see that the families should be relieved out of that duty. Many of the soldiers have not been paid a cent for five or six months, and are consequently in their own words, to say nothing of their families at home, with winter upon them. It will be a burning disgrace if their families are suffered to go unprovided for, and especially after the solemn promises made. No one will deny that these promises were made—then it is the duty of all to see that those promises are fulfilled; and if not fulfilled let the names of the defaulters be published to the world.

Good for our Friend Cornet.

We are glad to hear that our good friend L. A. CORNET, who has stood so faithfully by THE CRISIS since its first issue, was a few days ago elected Justice of the Peace of Salem Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Last year he was defeated. This year he is elected by 62 majority—the old abolition opponent! And so will go until Township after Township will be redeemed from the negro party, and Ohio be "all over Democratic" once more. Let all remember that the work is to be done at home, in the Townships, by the people themselves. They must be their own leaders, do their own work, and speak right out from their own hearts, where God put away Democratic liberty to prevent it in its freshness from the despoiler's hand.

The Canal Organ.

MANIFESTENT in his Canal organ of Sunday morning, makes a furious personal attack upon us for what we have said in reference to holding an 8th of January Convention. His great object seems to be, to show that as the 10th of December, 1856, we, as Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, voted to postpone the State Convention that year until the 17th of January August. If he means anything, he means this, that we have been inconsistent.

Now we put in a direct and unequivocal denial to *Manifester*, and we challenge proof. He has got the files of our paper of that date, which we have not got, and he produces them. Let him do it, and says in Committee, but gives no *names*.

Now we give him until our next issue to make his charges good, or stand convicted of a falsehood. We have before, in controversies of fact. Why a man of his pretensions (!) should expose himself as a deliberate falsifier, others must be the judge.

We hold him to the fact. He tried the same game of falsification upon us last winter, in the Legislative reporting of the Reports, and when we showed him up as a deliberate falsifier and columnizer, he backed out, but has not been contradicted as more. This attempt is not a white letter than first, for either truth or decency—

If it is we give him a chance to show it. It has our files, to look over, in his convention.

He had better bury the *Statesman* in his stolen cousin, than use it for the purpose of deliberately misrepresenting and lying upon us. If the 8th of January is a day only subject to his *ridicule*, he is entitled to his opinion of course, but he has no right to misrepresent either upon the day or the friends of the day, without submitting his peculiar notions to the judgment of others. If it is a day to be ridiculed, or even publically, was made on the 8th of January, when he was a candidate for nominations. Does he mean to say that canal swindle befuddled his memory? Does he want some one to write his history?

Important Arrests.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 6.—The arrests of Kinsley and Vanderveer, Democratic Editors, made some time ago, under a charge of interfering with enlisting in the U. S. service, was yesterday by the grand jury of Hunterdon county, which met at Flemington.

Several bills of indictment were presented against parties concerned in arrests, among the number that of Provost Marshal Wall, of this city, Deputy United States Marshal.

This is the beginning, but not the ending. These indictments are the result of a secret service order which will be instituted, will begin to light the true facts in the case. As those in high authority are shifting these arrests upon subordinates, and using the machinery of tools, called Deputy Marshals, Provost Marshals, and all other kinds of marshals, brought to bear this cog of justice, and if they can escape by putting the onus on their superiors, so much the better; if not, let them have the full penalty of the law, and let the people look to it. The fact that men are made to take, to not prosecute for false imprisonment, will only aggravate the matter. It is the duty of the people to *threaten*, amount to nothing in law, any how, and only go to create stronger suspicion of conscious guilt on the part of those *coercing* others into the prison.

We hope there are more Hunterdon counties than the one in New Jersey. Private individuals should be indicted for their duty. If men are brave enough to fight for their country, they ought to be brave enough to protect their own individual rights, and those of their fellows.

The developments in the Mrs. BRINSMADE case, wherein those Marshals and Deputy Marshals figured in the interest of Secretary SEWARD and the whole nation, opened to the light of day how these things are done. Here was a young lady, who, under the most unlawful circumstances, far from her home, penitential and accomplished, who fell into the hands of these harpies, kept in secret at a station house in New York City for more than a month, at the Government expense, and their expenses paid out of the United States Treasury for her arrest and close, unraveling foul, which was evidently intended in the end to terminate in violent seduction, if not other that in death. BROWN, one of the Provost Marshals of this city, went to Columbia, a fellow known as an intimate at the White House, could only have endeavored to get her to go to Europe to join Mrs. DELPHIA with him with evil designs in view. His excuse was to get her out of the hands of KENNEDY, of NEW YORK, promising to put her in Philadelphia where they knew he could not find her. Very probable. Recollect these two men, KENNEDY and BAKER, are leading officials, high in the Government confidence; but, in this case, the Government, those officials, and the still lower grade, all coiled out with one accord, "If one sin not in?" Those trials before the juries of their countrymen, will find out who the *one* was. Let them go on, for the people are determined to sift these things to the last degree.

The Governor's Guards.

The GOVERNOR'S GUARDS—THE DOOR, four companies of Major JOHN SHERMAN'S Governor's Guards marched into the city from Camp Chase, headed by an excellent band, and surrounded by Major Zinn in person. The Guards proceeded to the west end of the Capitol, where they were addressed by Governor TOD. They have a noble looking body of men, well disciplined, remarkably stalwart, fully equipped, and do great credit to the gentlest Major for the time and labor he has spent in organization and instruction.

In the Governor's address to the Guards he said he "had never placed any man in command, who on had a very important duty to perform, that according there was not a private who was not willing to lend their influence in word and deed to the Arch Traitor, JEFF. DAVIS, and to aid him in the best way he could. But while you are serving the State, you will never be called a mere member of the "Governor's Guards" should, in serving the State lose his life in a cause, disgrace himself—a single member will cost a stigma on all. To be proud of your State, and of one of the Ohio family incarcerated in Camp Chase who were recently ordered out by me and died contrary to the beautiful Government which we have here undertaken to establish."

Soldiers! In a body you asked the Executive to go to the border of Kentucky, and I went with you. *You even went into the enemy's country and fought the battle on the shores of the Ohio.* And now let me say, while you have an efficient commander, Major ZINN, and a gallant one, deserving in his efforts, let your conduct be such, that your officers, your State, and this whole nation of you are blessed, never hear that the Governor's confidence failed in upholding the pride and dignity of Ohio—*City Paper.*

We credit the above as we find it, in the *Daily Press*, where it appears as a part of a semi official report. It will strike every reader with amazement. "*To my recollection only,*" says GOV. TOD. Is "my recollection" all the record Governor TOD keeps of these acts? Is a man incarcerated in an infamous Republican Bastile and kept there by any one "recollection?" Is there a "recollect" anything about a certain Dr. OLDS? Is he in prison on *recollection* or *record*? If upon a record where is the record? The Secretary of War says that the Governors of the States are responsible for these arrests! Now the Governor's recollection only goes to Camp Chase according to the above speech. Does Gov. TOD make a distinction between the "Ohio family" incarcerated by "recollection" and those of the "Ohio family" who are run out of the State into other prisons? This whole affair, the most villainous of the Administration, is assuming a very grave and serious attitude, and will bring explanations from many a quarter.

We now accept the whole the Secretary of War says in his annual report just published on the subject of these *arrests, every* word; and underscore certain expressions. He says:

"ARRESTS—ARREST was felt in some States at the possible success of these disloyal practices, and the Government was advised of the existence of practices by temporary retirement of those engaged in them from the State. The Provost Marshals were appointed for some of the States, with the commission of Brigadier General, and UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE they were to suppress the practices complained by [not the President's] order. *By order of the Department, arrests were made in States not authorized by the State Executive or the Judge Advocate.* Persons were arrested, and discharged without trial, and when brought to the notice of the Department, the arrests were found to be *maliciously discharged. By a recent order, all persons arrested for giving aid and comfort to the rebellion, in States where the system of habeas corpus has been suspended, will be tried by a military commission.* Persons arrested by military authority and released from confinement by order of the Department were deemed dangerous to the public safety. They have been arrested by reason of their bad character, and do not act or faithfully against the enemies of the United States."

"We do military arrests of disloyal persons from the exercise of conjecture and suspicion, and *on the charge of such persons is complained of in other States.*"

"It has been the aim of the Department to avoid all embarrassment and delay in these arrests, so as to inflict no discomfort not public safety and the interests of the Government. It is believed the course will prevent that so greater encouragement can be given to the enemy, and that the innocent will not be subjected to imprisonment."

"The Department has endeavored to rest on the Governors of the States where arrests have been made, who, as we are left to conclude, report to the Judge Advocate, and then he signs the order for the seizure of the individual reported. Governor TOD then told the truth when he said to the Editor of the *Daily Enquirer*, that Dr. OLDS is dered Dr. OLDS' arrest. This is narrowing the thing down to a fine point.

From the above, the Secretary of the States are made to out quite a conspicuous figure, and we advise all concerned, to sharpen up their *recollections* as speedily as possible. Many of those now in prison are entitled away to the dark holes of prison life, should happen in he forgotten, and they be left to languish there neglected, as not in the *record of remembrance*, there may be cause of murder trials result, as well as trials for false imprisonment and damages.

The apparent cool indifference with which those men try to cast off the responsibility of these barbarities on to others' shoulders, is not to be overlooked in the progress of investigation. Childish innocence and bad *memories* will avail but little, and the bifurcation of the accord and of history will avail much less. The tools of this despotism are scattered thick over the land, and they will not be forgotten in the final settlement of accounts.

The remarks of the Secretary of War will astonish the country as much as the little speech of Gov. TOD, and especially where he (the Governor) gives all the praise to the *Governor's Guards* for driving KIRBY SMITH out of Kentucky! There are only about five or six hundred of them, and we are not surprised at the removal of Gen. BUELL, when these guards, so few in number, could accomplish so much in the short time they were in the field against it! The Governor should send his Guards to the Potomac without delay! They are evidently wanted there. It will "Discourage rebellion" and other "disloyal practices" in that quarter as it has done very soon, more than dismissing and court martialing Generals, and keeping the *best troops* at home.

Dr. Olds.

We received a letter last night from Dr. OLDS' son, dated at Circleville, which informs us that his father is still in prison. We call your attention to the following paragraph in the New York *Times* of Dec. 3d:

"FORT LAFAYETTE.—It is said no more prisoners will be received into Fort Lafayette at present, as there are no prisoners confined there who can be let loose with safety."

From this it is supposed that the Government has decided to act let Dr. OLDS out of prison, *as it would not be safe to turn him loose.* This is the richest thing yet. Dr. OLDS to die in prison! *as it will not be safe to let him loose!* Is this the case?

Petitions Against Free Negroes.

A friend writing us from Hubbard, Ohio, says:

"I think something should be done to induce our Legislature (to whom we have elected) to prevent free negroes immigrating into the State. My fear is that the Union Democratic Committee take the matter in hand and have petitions extensively in every locality.

The idea is a capital one to insure the work being well done. The form of the petition we have not seen. Any one can get up one for the purpose he has in view. A few lines are just as good as a sheet full. Any one can get it up, and the sooner the better beforehand as any time he pleases. It is as good written as printed, but still the County Committees should do their part, and supply their counties with the forms if they see no neglect. We have published two forms of petition in our paper, one last winter and one last Dec. 20th.)

We have received a great many letters on this subject the last month, which show a general desire to be at work. Let the people take up on the decks of members and see what the result will be.

The Dying Church.

A writer in the Northern Methodist *Christian Advocate*, says: "Of the forty-eight Annual Conferences, all but six report losses ranging from 5 172 to 21. *An equal aggregate loss for twenty years would exceed the entire force of the Church.*"

Well, what of it? Who have tears to shed? The Republican party will be attacked sooner than the Church. The two machines are so nearly one, when one dies the other will have poor living. A church which resolves itself into a political machine will die when it has ceased to exist. It should die—and we thank God for all such mercies. A renewed church, founded on the Gospel, will then arise from the ashes.

New York City Charter Election.

The Democrats in the City of New York last week, so far as we can perceive, made a clean sweep, and elected every officer. Our friends in that city were filled to a single Republican in any office under the City Charter from Mayor down. This is the greatest victory we ever heard of in that great city. Black Republicanism will soon be a word of reproach instead of a term to be feared.

Connecticut Town Elections.

From the recent town elections in Connecticut, we see that the Democrats have come into the Democratic fold next March. Towns which never gave a Democratic majority in the memory of "the oldest inhabitant" have elected their Democratic tickets by large majorities. Hartford, for the first time, so with Falmouth and other towns. We have agave 500 Democratic majority.

The Republicans Importing Guillotines from France.

The New York *Herald* announces that the Republicans have imported a dozen guillotines from France, and intimates that they are in possession of HORACE GREELEY. The Democratic will soon want to know what is and GUILLEY had better look out in time.

JOHN W. KERR.—We regret to learn that MR. KERR, late editor of the Circleville *Watchman*, from the effects of persecution and confinement in an Eastern bastile, become a raving maniac, and is at present in the Lunatic Asylum of this city. This is a sad affair for his wife and children.

☞ Why did some of the Republicans at the late election, vote for Judas ISCARIOT, Benedict Arnold, &c?

Cause they wished to support their *friends.*—*Ohio Eagle.*

We believe it is a very common thing for men to vote for their political friends. We do not see why the Republicans of Fairfield county should be deprived of the right granted to others.

Extraordinary Article from a Rhode Island Paper.

We have stated again and again, that if it was the purpose of the Eastern Republicans to destroy the Union instead of to save it, that if this war was precipitated to engender hatreds and a final separation, or which is still worse, to wholly destroy the South so that its value to the West was of no more account, the West out of self-interest and self-preservation would be necessitated to abandon the East and look after her own interests. The whole legislation of Congress has been under the dictation of the New England Manufacturers, the Wall Street Brokers, and the interested Rail Roads, everywhere concerning lines of transportation to the eastern seaboard.

The West, through these combined influences, has been most outrageously swindled, and a false hope held out to her people from the first. Her people had bloody money-changers, finding that all their schemes of agrandisement were likely to fail, and that the West would not submit to a subjugation, nor be deluded with a war to find a boundary of separation, have at last hit upon the still more fatal policy to the interests of the great agricultural West. Viz: the entire destruction of the white population of the South, the destruction of property of every kind; the burning of cities, towns and villages, and turning loose upon the country of four millions of negroes to devour and destroy what ever may be left. This will extinguish all hope of value to the future for the Western farmer, and he will be thrown at once into the jaws of the rail road monopolists, the New England manufacturers and the Wall Street Brokers and tax gatherers. To aid in this self destruction the Western people are invited to give of their men and their means, and if they refuse to do so, or rise against this certain immolation, he is seized by the instruments of terror, potted every where over the country at the expense of the tax payers, and spirited off to some prison.

In the midst of this terrorism, the western people have greatly succumbed to the severe injuries inflicted upon them, while the eastern manufacturers and army thieves have been filling their coffers.

Now it is well known to the eastern people that they cannot live six months without the West. The products furnished by this great valley can be had from them no other quarter of the globe. England is in very little better for its breed and meat, and it is this that keeps a part of seed distributing between New and Old England—they are both keeping a keen look out for their stolen calves. The West, on the other hand, can live without either, provided we have a South, as we once had, with an outlet to the ocean. We prefer both markets of course, but if we are to have but one, the Southern market is five times the advantage to us to that of the East. We have rail roads and steam navigation both to the South, and as a competition could always be secured, while to the East we have only rail roads and canals more or less under the same monopoly influences. With the South our interest would not only be free, if we will it, but our intercourse with all the nations of the earth would be infinitely more than the stricken shackles of a New England tariff. The Providence Editor sees all these things and gives timely warning to the people, urges working men to cease trying to usher mine this great valley of the West with the church cry of freeing the negro to avoid the wrath of God, just as though it was not their wrath and not that of God which is destroying us.

The truth is this is the great agricultural valley of the age and war is its own handiwork if the people did but realize it. Without her bread and meat, the whole belligerant surroundings would speedily starve out. Now ask what we would have to satisfy us. Empty steamcocks as the lovers which more diplomatists when nothing else can. The lover is in his mode a mighty West.

Let GARRETT DAVIS, or any other man, call his convention and let the PEOPLE elect the delegates in a direct vote, authorized by law, and see if there is another battle, another bloodshed made desolate, another million of treasure expended; after the present army thieves are driven from the Treasury. Try it—test it—let the people speak, and if they speak wrongfully then let them take the consequences. Let the New England abolition gang of falsepropheets look to their own possible fate in the future, as they should do, and there will be such a "skedaddling" from prefaned pulpits as the world never saw.

DARE they trust the PEOPLE with *one great question*, and GARRETT DAVIS so amend his resolution as to submit the election of delegates to his proposed convention of all the States at Louisville, or at any other point, *directly to the people!* That will test the matter *satisfactorily*, and nothing else will. The people will breathfree! Kentucky will not be divided nor will she secede.

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Where will the West Go?

Wendell Phillips, in his recent political address here, asked that question and went on to answering to go with the South. One could hardly tell if it all literally, from Western country. The West did not love the East. It did not love negroe It did not love rich lords. If disunion became a fixed fact, the West would follow the South. The Federal and New York rule would be cast to the cold.

Our belief is that New England alone will be left out in the cold. Would, years ago, that if separation came a new Confederacy would follow, and that it would not embrace New England. We have not changed our belief upon this point. Indeed it is every day strengthened in the conviction no doubt that the West itself would reject New England as a part of the Confederacy.

New York will belong to the new Republic. She cannot help herself. She is tied to the South and we see no sense why both South and West should not be in alliance. We protest against New England, with her Abolitionism and her Puritanism, her belief of all the laws, and her the author of our great calamity—the overturning of the Constitution. We protest that she be cast out but be excluded. The old Union once gone, we would not have her back, and we would protest. It finds for herself and is forced to accept, to the overthrow of the Government and the utter wretching of the South. No other section will be forced upon us.

And this is the *South* to which this Administration is to be given up. It is owing to the overthrow a restoration of the Union more and more difficult. Every day's passage of the recent confiscation of sentiment by the people at the ballot-box, and the Administration's persistency in upholding the utmost contempt for popular expression, by its refusal to change its measures or say anything that would soothe the alienated feelings of the South—its determination to persist and so attaching further importance to the recent elections, by the Administration, as indicated by his bearings at the point at the beyond, and by a formation of a new Cabinet that shall be of all the voters from the polls—that to all the people—is to make the Union more than ever impossible. He rejoices over a verdict, the shamefully perverted, by a false and fraudulent issue, which in a practical shape is free breed of contemptuous and spurns with contempt the honest condemnation of the Administration, and in the face of the indictment of fifteen millions of Northern people, he continues to pursue the same course, with no other than a political motive, and declares the unconstitutional acts of the last session of the three entities his conduct. He empties Fort Sumter, and leaves it in the hands of the rebels without a word of apology or explanation to that fortress, and without the least attempt to resend the unconstitutional order under which it was evacuated, and which was a mockery. He throws himself, body and soul, into the embrace of the Abolitionists, and of the party which elected him, and defies the honest men who have opposed the unconstitutional and treasonable policy or assert the final calamity to which Abolitionism is leading.

This is our position. The hope of the Union and every loyal person in the country, and a hope of the people of the North at last look upon separation as inevitable, and prepare for it. Our personal personal rights and State Rights to be involved in a general conflict, and we are not to be flooded with a currency which forces upon us the worthless paper of the East, and which compelled—we have submitted to taxation such as statistics have never before shown to be exacted by hundreds of thousands of valuable lives. Is it not time we paused? Why, we believe, is our course to-day, that the people of the West, and the South [illegible] We are making their arrangements to follow the South! They will be told that if the Southern States [illegible] Union is rendered, and it will be in the power of the Union to be rendered; and that it will be rendered if the people of the West will but assemble to make them an Abolition war after the first of January, is as certain as that the sun will rise on that day.

Dr. Olds' Election to the Legislature.

The *Ohio Eagle* speaking of the election of Dr. OLDS, says:

"2,000 MAJORITY.—The Republicans present us no opposition, and the Democrats, or Conservative Republicans came to the polls and voted for the candidate against Dr. OLDS. The Democrats, we are told, voted for the abolition King—the Devil and Tom Logan ticket. We are making these arrangements to follow the South! They will be told that if the Southern States [illegible] Union is rendered; and that

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, - - - December 10, 1862.

☞ Volume III of THE CRISIS can be had at the office, bound, at $2.25, and unbound at $2.00. The bound can be sent by Express, the unbound by mail.

Warren Station, of Kingsville, Ashtabula County, Ohio.

We mentioned, some two weeks ago, the arrest of Mr. STANTON, of Ashtabula county, Ohio, for "disloyal practices." Mr. S. was brought by a deputy of *United States Marshal, Bill*, during the Camp Chase excitement, he remained until last Thursday, when he was liberated without trial!

Mr. STANTON is a gentleman well in years, and is quite reduced in health with his *twenty days* imprisonment in the lousy, filthy hole called Camp Chase prison. Mr. S. had he remained in that prison two months, would have died with disease;—literally murdered.

The *facts* of his arrest are these: In this first place it is, perhaps, proper to state that he is, and always has been, a *Democrat*—and everybody knows, that to be a Democrat in Ashtabula at any time, requires more than ordinary intelligence and nerve. Mr. STANTON carries on considerable business, and, in addition to being a Democrat, was thriving by his independent and judicious industry. He must, therefore, be "attended to." In addition to a farm he has a shop at work, and is also a manufacturer of Morocco leather; and, therefore, employed a large number of hands. He was thus engaged when a Mr. *Hiram Farley*, an Abolitionist of the same county, and not worth a dollar by which damages could be obtained for false imprisonment, became a committing officer for the 6th Ohio Cavalry. This FARLEY came to Kingsville hunting recruits, and, of course, his earliest attention was directed to Mr. STANTON's employees.

When application was made to one of those employed, they would consult Mr. STANTON about joining him. To several of them he said "go!" but to one or two, when they applied to him, he remarked, that he "should not like to see all of his men go from them!" This was said, too, without any intention to dissuade them further than the remark would go in answering a civil and proper question.

But this was enough—the Abolition Farley had accomplished his end, and straightway reported to Governor CHASE (the Secretary) that Mr. STANTON was discouraging recruiting! A few twenty days the old man —one of the most respectable and honorable gentlemen of the State, lay in the midst of filth, with nothing furnished to feed him *but a board for a bed and a single blanket for a covering, and no wood for night use!* This was his fate; and only by fortunately the money of his own did he escape such *night fare* during his imprisonment! But money would not secure him from the vermin with which the prison fairly swarms.

People of Ohio! what think you of this? What think you of a *Governor*, elected by yourselves, suffering such things as these to occur right under his nose, within sight of your Capitol, within market sound of the *Journal* office? Do you call this a proper charge of State soldiery, commanded by a member of the State Legislature (Maj. ZANE) who is said to be next to be appointed by the action of the United States and the *State of Ohio*—commandant who will, no doubt, in January next, attempt to publish himself in the Ohio papers as a "soldier and patriot," by claiming his right as a member from Hamilton county!

Can this slaughter in a State boasting of its PREMIUM *intelligence, humanity and common schools?* Will the next Legislature be so base and cowardly as to sit quietly and see the authors of these horrid enormities upon our free citizens—the *constituents* of those whose duty it is to protect their liberty and—if there are laws to punish the violators of men's rights—*while men like themselves?*

Surely this thing has gone far enough. We are sick, as are other Ohioans still there, of whom we hope to have occasion to speak before long. Men who assume to be the guardians of the habeas corpus, and the *boys in violation of law, will, we suppose,* do anything else they can do to punish *political opponents.*

Governor TOD was himself *once a Democrat*, and no man received louder, longer and meaner abuse from the party of which he is now the instrument of personal vengeance and malignity against men, for being just what he then *professed* to be himself. God say we shall live to see him join the political enemies of his former friends, and lend himself to such persecutions of them, as is shown in the case of Mr. STANTON! and his is but the case of *dozens* of others.

It is a burning shame and disgrace to thus tear an old man from his wife, his children, his friends and his business—merely to gratify the malignant spirit of a dirty, lying Abolitionist of the meanest pol itical school.

The Prisoners at Camp Chase.

From what we learn of our own Ohio citizens who have been incarcerated in the prison at Camp Chase, for what the abolitionists are pleased to call *political offences*, we have become satisfied that it is due the honor of our State to secure them a better situation there. If the history of that prison is ever written, it will cast a reproach upon Ohio and her citizens which they ought not to be exposed to.

The Democratic party supremely should not let its burning barbarities, crimes, and even tortures, rest upon its shoulders. We and our paper were long since excluded from even a peep into that bloody bastile, and we are, therefore, not responsible for its abominations and barbarities. We probably never should have known or heard of it had not several of our own citizens been there to bring forth the horrid tale of woe and suffering.

We speak wholly of the *political* prison, the prison of STATE, as we know nothing whatever of what exists in the prison where "rebels taken in arms are kept," that is, the "prisoners of war."

It is proper to remember that there has been from six to seven *hundred political* prisoners at Camp Chase at a time, and although several hundred have been sent to other prisons without trial, there are yet there some four hundred—one or two hundred of these have arrived there within a few days of the Democratic and Western Reserve Press! These men are taken from their homes, some from their beds at night, some from their houses in the day time, and some in the fields—are picked up in their fields of work and never suffered to see their families before being spirited off to Ohio and imprisoned in the manner we have stated, will soon be as famous as Olmutz itself.

Our Ohioans are put into the same prison with those men from the Southern States who have been learned some facts which the people of Ohio ought to know. Many of these men have been kept in this prison for *seven months*, and many for six, five, seven and eight months, without even seeing outside, or being allowed to communicate personally with any one, not even with wife, father, mother, or stranger.

They are furnished with nothing but a single blanket, even these cold nights, unless they can obtain from additional comforts from with money they may be able to command.

Many are poor men, and unable to purchase—they were not permitted to bring along a change of clothing, and many had to wear, seized nothing but summer wear, and that has become filthy, worn out, and scarcely hangs upon their backs.

They have no bedding, and are, therefore, compelled to sleep on the bare boards. They have not even been allowed to change their clothing by all night, and hence the suffering is intensified by the cold weather. If they attempt, after night, to walk about in the room for the chill of the dreary night, they are instantly threatened to be shot by the guards, as ordered by those in command.

MR. ALDEN, of Columbiana county, Ohio, said he laid on a bare board until his hips sores black and blue. The wood furnished them is from the rails and logs of fences pulled, each mess, to chop it up for themselves, and, the provisions being furnished raw, they have to cook it for themselves. Many, indeed, always, that these are the political prisoners, against whom no one appears to accuse, and no trial is permitted.

The fare is the meanest and most wretchedly so—and the rats are in droves. If the prisoners attempt to kill one of those rats, they are forbidden. Some prisoners have been shot instantly. Recollect, always, as we said above, these are political prisoners, against whom no accusers appear, no specific charges, no appearance of disloyalty, but whose name is kept in *secret*, and hence there can be no trial.

The food is perfectly alive with lice, and no chance is given to escape the living vermin. A dead man, one of the prisoners, was the other day carried out to the dead house, and his clothes were taken off, and when visited in the morning by other prisoners, who heard there was a dead man there, they found the clothes on his body swarming with lice and nits—the lice creeping into his eyes in great numbers, and, as he lay with his mouth open, the lice were thick around it and in and out of his open mouth.

Not long since two of the prisoners got into a scuffle in trying their strength, and one, a Mr. JONES, was severely injured. The next shelter prisoners rushed to part them, when the guards from the lookout above fired on them, killing an old man by the name of JONES, from Western Virginia, and a ball grazing the skull of another he fell and it was supposed at first that he was killed. Another of the balls passed through a board at the head of a sick man in the hospital, and only escaped him by a few inches. The two men in the scuffle were not hurt.

We might go further, but God knows this is enough for once. It is enough to make the heart sick, and to call a blush of it.

Now if any one doubts this—if the authorities at Camp or at the State House doubt it! if the Legislature, when it meets, will raise a committee, we promise to name the witnesses who, if sent for, will, under oath, prove all this, and much more, some of which is too indecent to print in a newspaper for the public ear.

We do not bring these things to light for any other purpose than an act of humanity, of respect for the fair fame of Ohio, and to direct public attention to them that the brutal authorities of this State may learn their duties done them. The Commandant of the Camp is himself a member of the Ohio House of Representatives. He will no doubt appear on the first Monday of January to take his seat. Let him answer to his peers on that floor—let him answer to his constituents who elected him—let him answer to the whole people of Ohio, if he dare, whether these things are so or not. He owes the land if such treatment exists, to expose these transactions—any excuse of the most trivial nature by which the fame of Ohio may be vindicated from the crime and stigma which otherwise, must go down to all time upon the pages of our history.

Does the Order of the War Department Reach Camp Chase?

The question is asked, Does or does not the order of the Secretary of War, releasing State or political prisoners, applied to Camp Chase, more than six days ago? If so, when? The order was general, and so understood by all who read it. Yet, we are told, that Mr. GALLOWAY is still going through the Colonel's quarters, and that he has refused to the Government asks to those released.

Are orders issued from Washington merely to delude and deceive the people? Is the Government one of mere form and pronunciamentoes, and nothing else? It is really about time for those in authority to cease playing fast and loose with the people who have been accustomed to look to those in high places to at least be sincere, if they are not capable. The people are always wise charity, but contemptuous trifling has the very opposite effect, and makes friends blush when asked why it is so!

The Writ of Habeas Corpus.

The Crisis seems to misunderstand the purport of the fine that old imbecile Tod has suspended the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, when the Legislature had suspended the writ in cases where persons were not charged with a crime of felony or worse. The writ in which "Dictator" Sherman issued his orders that "all persons found in arms against the U. S." should be arrested, and the writ was one issued for the liberation of persons held in custody, charged with disloyalty, but of a minor sort and enlisted soldiers arrested ("kidnapped") in violation of law. In one case, and the most eminent of his, Tod, forbade the liberation of a man, charged with treason.

We still do not see that we were so very out of the way in point of principle, though we may have been in point of fact. A case occurred in Clermont County the other day, which we will state as we have it. Probate Judge released a minor from a camp in Brown County, and a squad of soldiers seized the boy after the Judge had ordered his release, and set off by force. A writ was issued by a Justice of the Peace and put in the hands of a Constable to arrest the officer. The Constable arrested the Lieutenant in command of the squad, by force of arms, resisted the Constable, and he returned minus the officer and boy to camp.

Now Tod has not examples, as well as given orders, to resist the laws of Ohio, is very evident, but we suppose if he was called upon he would, for decency, have supplied "discouraging enlistments," and bring himself under President LINCOLN's suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*, as authority for his acts.

Gov. TOD's conduct has been anything but manly since he went over to the interests of the Administration. Governors CURTIN, ANDREW, of Massachusetts—comply mended President LINCOLN for resisting his negro policy from the first, and, therefore, not other like acts "not known to the laws." He and Judge HAMILTON will make a very interesting figure together in the Legislature, when all the facts are before the world, bearing upon their very extraordinary, if not monstrous conduct.

We have mentioned above that all the facts are before the world, bearing upon their very guilty of, do not come under the law for punishing disloyal practices, and "discouraging enlistments," than we do not know the world.

By the way this thing of "discouraging enlistments" is a very unclothed term. In the first place it is foolish at all;—very much white man is bound to respect." Our own opinion was that the Republican party speeches at war meetings, and in the press, were discouragements than anything we heard or saw. And we are under the impression that the Republicans thought so too, or they would not have been so anxious to get Democrats to make speeches for them at such meetings. They certainly would not have called on Democrats had they been able to get enlistments without them.

What Governor TOD's views were, we can only judge from his acts. From these we found that he had no vengeance to gratify except upon Democrats. Until six months ago, we did not think this of the Governor, but as though unable to afford him with the negro disease, he all at once piled on himself into the negro machine and tied his neck so fast that he will find it hard to get out of the experiment before he gets to the end, and he will learn that it is not so trifling a matter to violate the laws of the land as he might at one time have supposed.

☞ The above was crowded out last week.

Yeas and Nays on Cox's and Richardson's Resolutions.

We gave the Resolutions last week and the result of the vote laying them on the table. The following are the names of the members voting. They should be kept before the people. We also, in our next volume, publish a full list of the members of both Houses, with the party designations, as arranged by the New York Tribune.—WHALEY and BROWN, of Western Virginia, voting to lay on the table, the other two not voting:

THE QUESTION RECURRING ON THE TABLE

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Arnold, Babbitt, Baker, Bingham, Blair, Brandegee, Buffington, Chandler, William G. Brown, Buffinton, Campbell, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Hicks, Howard, Howe, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Latham, Morrill, McDougall, McKean, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Simmons, Stark, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Wilkinson, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wilson of Missouri, Wilson of New York, Wright—39.

NAYS—Messrs. Ammon, Bailey, Biddle, Carlile, Carlile of West Virginia, Carlile of Virginia, Carpenter, Davis, Doolittle, Dorman, Foot, Foster, Gallagher, Garden, Gilman, Gilmore, Hale, Hall, Harding, Johnson, Kennedy, Kenny, Lane of Indiana, Latham, Lewis, Lockwood, Lane, Lazear, Leary, Maxwell, Nesmith, Norton, Powell, Richardson, Rogers, Saulsbury, Sauls, Sebel, Shafer, Shaw, Sloan, Stevens, Thomas, Tompkins, Turpie, Van Winkle, Vickers, Waddell, Wall, Wallace, Wheeler, Whiteman, Wilson, Winslow, Wright—54.

NAYS—Messrs. Ammon, Bailey, Biddle, Carlile, Carlile of West Virginia, Carlile of Virginia, Carpenter, Davis, Doolittle, Dorman, Foot, Foster, Gallagher, Garden, Gilman, Gilmore, Hale, Hall, Harding, Johnson, Kennedy, Kenny, Lane of Indiana, Latham, Lewis, Lockwood, Lane, Lazear, Leary, Maxwell, Nesmith, Norton, Powell, Richardson, Rogers, Saulsbury, Sauls, Sebel, Shafer, Shaw, Sloan, Stevens, Thomas, Tompkins, Turpie, Van Winkle, Vickers, Waddell, Wall, Wallace, Wheeler, Whiteman, Wilson, Winslow, Wright—54.

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Arnold, Babbitt, Baker, Bingham, Blair, Brandegee, Buffington, William G. Brown, Buffinton, Casey, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Hicks, Howard, Howe, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Latham, Morrill, McDougall, McKean, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Simmons, Stark, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Wilkinson, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wilson of Missouri, Wilson of New York, Wright—39.

NAYS—Messrs. Ammon, Bailey, Biddle, Carlile, Carlile of West Virginia, Carlile of Virginia, Carpenter, Davis, Doolittle, Dorman, Foot, Foster, Gallagher, Garden, Gilman, Gilmore, Hale, Hall, Harding, Johnson, Kennedy, Kenny, Lane of Indiana, Latham, Lewis, Lockwood, Lane, Lazear, Leary, Maxwell, Nesmith, Norton, Powell, Richardson, Rogers, Saulsbury, Sauls, Sebel, Shafer, Shaw, Sloan, Stevens, Thomas, Tompkins, Turpie, Van Winkle, Vickers, Waddell, Wall, Wallace, Wheeler, Whiteman, Wilson, Winslow, Wright—54.

So far, therefore, as the Republicans can go, they will stand by the Union fight on the reasons why our people have been seized at their homes at the mid-hours of the night and incarcerated for months and months in loathsome prisons.

But the people will not be put off so easy. Remember that.

Written for THE CRISIS.

Letters on the Times.—No. 5.

BY DAVID QUIET, OF CINCINNATI.

The African enforcement—about the beginning of the sixteenth century, having learned, what the people of the United States are now learning, that Negroes were cheap and Black Whitemen—began to doubt the soundness of their regenerative policy, and, as Americus then opened new fields of enterprise for ambitious Europe, they found no scruples in turning their attention to the exportation of slaves. The Negro, it was found, could not be driven from his native land but might be under an exportation. Some Negroes had been taken to Spain, and Spain had a still higher inducement. It was found to be profitable, and as the Kings of Europe were vested with the Sovereignties of the soil as well commercial and philanthropic interests were blended in the Crown. The interests subsequently changed. The Kings of Europe lost their Sovereignties in America, and, as a consequence, became interested against, rather than for, American improvements. The Kings, not all the Kings, were the virtuals of Negro-as American plantations and Negro-as American improvements were for them, and not till then, did the Clarksons and Wilberforces begin their Negro-as crusade and Abolition philanthropy.

Englishmen have always been extremely happy in the development of their philanthropy, and conscientious scruples to their neighbors of pulpit and printing press have probably have been no more so than their interests in America. The manufacturing of the country, now nothing wrong in the slave trade while it made them money, now nothing further could be plainer than it until political politicians sought the overthrow of the American Union.

But we need not pursue the mendicancies of the English Negro-as Abolitionists, from their actions have sprung important results. Two countries have been benefited by them—in America, the nation, united in the solution of master and slave, have laid the foundation for a new system of Negro-as labor—a system which, however vilified and misrepresented by the enemies of our institutions, is, we have no doubt, fix its application to man's natures, and in the promotion of the happiness of the human race, above the earth's—a system in advance of all others which have either preceded it or are cotemporary with it. The Greek and Roman system—a system of white masters and white slaves, was productive and oppressive; so, too, is the present system of Europe—all given rights and privileges to one set of men, which it denies to others. And the same may be said of Africa, except that the American system, composed of two distinct races, the one as masters and the other as slaves, equalizes each race in its own place, and the Negro on that of his native servility, the white man on that of his native superiority. Thus are both made happy in their respective positions. But the system of modern Europe, the one into which our race naturally runs, when composed of its two homogeneous classes, is a system which divides society into three distinct political orders, viz: Royals, Nobles and Commonality.

There are those, however, who deny this tendency of the Caucasian mind. But the whole history of Europe, in all ages, proves them.

A thousand revolutions marked by ten times ten thousand fields of blood have but changed dynasties, or ended where they began. Men cannot flee from themselves—nor revolutions their own natures. They are as much in a true, but not a governmental system, as rose directly out of that system of civilization—as the aristocracy of Greece and Rome—which preceded it and on which it was built. At the time our Government was founded, not only all the colonies had slaves, so that Northern men as well as Southern men, were slaveholders, but the underlying system superceded the necessity of the European system, and, as a natural consequence, our ancestors declared (as explained in our second letter)—" That all men are created equal," and that they were endowed and on this equality built a new system of Government, which, in contrast with the other, so that if the world be indebted to the American system for its true philosophical science, America is indebted to her system of white masters and negro slaves for equal acquisitions of which she is not.

While the underlying system continued in full force, the Union flourished, and, as we met the most sanguine expectations of its inventors and friends, and the controlling influence in the nation, though gradually forced southward by the abolition of property in slave, and the Constitutional liberty was sustained; no man was deprived of life, liberty or property, and the three processes of law; nor were sections arrayed against sections, as they are now, and the bold broken and the Northern population augmented by European immigration, than by a military, ruling class, with a despotic union mind, bursted forth into public plunder, and the nation dashed prolific into jarring factions.

The one State (Massachusetts) shielded slavery before the adoption of the Constitution.

The Nickell Murders.

Correspondence of The Crisis.

DR. JOHNSON, MO., Nov. 29, 1862.

S. MYRICK, ESQ., DEAR SIR:—I have had a conversation with an old acquaintance, and who is a solid man of truth, who has been for the last two years residing in Palmyra, Mo., where Gen. McNeil murdered the ten men, and who was there at the time of that awful tragedy. The particulars of that tragedy after the murder of some time ago in *The Crisis*. My informant says that a short time before the murder of McNeil the wife of the Union man alleged to be murdered or kidnapped, begged on her knees that a Mr. ——, who was present at the moment, as she was satisfied her husband was living. That husband is dead! Oh! the horrible and bowery other arc of mercy. The supposed murdered husband is now in the rebel army, and in there now, and it turns out that the rebels had nothing to do with his absence. But for the sake of the wife and children, let it for one supposed to be dead!

Another incident connected with this devilish deed is vouched for by my informant, and is as follows: A man named Hall threw a man with a family of grown daughters, their appeals to the General were truly heart rending to a heart of flint. Again and again they tried but without success. On the day of execution, the last man, whose name I forgot to ascertain, a stranger to the whole affair, was brought out in the place of the old father. He was inhumanly accepted and shot with the nine other innocent men.

McNeil's comments on the God-like action were that he "would not have shot about his souls d—m fools, and rid the country of traitors."

Now we need not ask who is this McNeil —actions speak louder than words. He is the tool of the Abolitionists, and as for the war, the same broken down journeyman that is the organ of the Abolitionists in Iowa. A demagogue degraded to the lowest mine by the virtues of the people, and placed in the place of the old father. He was inhumanly accepted and shot with the nine other innocent men.

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A VALUABLE PACKAGE.—A registered package was mailed at the New York Post-office a few days since, the postage on which, including the registry fee, amounted to $21.43. It was addressed to London, and the notes contained, all by the numbers to be of the value of $700,000.

AN APPEAL TO THE NORTH.

For The Crisis.

Missouri and her Oppressors—The Abolitionists.

COL. S. MEDARY:—I am an occasional reader of your paper, and see that you breathe a freer atmosphere than our editors do, and can *speak and write* as you please.

The *tricks and wrongs* of the citizens of Missouri are so great, that they should be known to the Union loving Democrats of the North, that they may take some steps, if possible, to stop the *desolation* and *depopulation* of this large, fertile, and always Democratic State.

Very few people in the North have a just idea of our troubles. *Abolitionism* is at the bottom of them all, and is the *watchspring* that moves every part of the political and military machinery all over our State.

Early, in the beginning of this war, the abolition agitators would publish letters, *lies* from beginning to end, *most fabricated lies*, giving detailed accounts of what the "secessionists" did at this and that place, and that *arms* must be sent to the loyal citizens at once.

By dint of great energy and an *immense* amount of lying, and inboard of outrages on quiet and peaceable citizens, they got our State pretty excited. Then our troubles began. They have gone on until now they are nearly at the end of the villainy *fiend* could invent.

It is unnecessary to go into a history of all of our troubles, for that is not important to my purposes. After numerous acts and threats of the Abolitionized Governor, at length had one to create all the Militia of the State. This produced great consternation and excitement throughout the State. Nearly every body said it was a most foolish and unnecessary act, and that the State was then comparatively quiet. There were no organized bands of rebels within the State, and only two or three small guerrilla parties.—Yet the excitement, calling out and calling off all the militia, was to fight the guerrillas. Let it be borne in mind, at this point, that a large majority of the citizens of this State have no *sympathies* with this war. In the interior, they believe it to be a war to abolitionize, for the freedom of the negro, and not for the reduction or preservation of the Union. Hence it suited the views and wishes of very few Missourians to be enrolled in organized regiments, whose whole business would be, judging from what they saw, to rob, murder, and outrage the country man that the officers in command might deem in the way of their abolition schemes, for let it ever be borne in mind that the abolish slavery in Missouri is their war waged on its citizens.

As I have said the order for the enrolling of the militia was joyfully enforced. Indeed for a time there was a perfect *stampede*. It seemed nearly every body wanted to get army fixin's, and to get up some excuse for not serving. Thousands went South to avoid the enlistment, and thousands went into the brush and some for a few weeks joined the rebel bands of guerrillas that be had, and hundreds, if not thousands, left the State for some free State, Canada or Kentucky, rather than be so serfed from the oppressions of Missouri.

Finally the excitement in through with, and Gamble's militia now hold and rule the State. And, I say rule, they *rule*, the State with a *despotic*, iron heel, such as no country on the face of the earth ever felt.

We have had, virtually, no war in our State for a year, save the war of the abolitionists on the citizens. Order has been given the State by every possible means. The fact has gone forth that the lovely spirit of Sumner abolitionists that Missouri shall be a *free State*, if every pro-slavery man and Democrat in it has to be killed or banished. The good people of the North have no idea of what is going on here. Our papers are all under military rule and surveillance.—They can't say a word of every form in favor of, every form put in prison and the whole State *ruined*.

It is quiet and generally believed, that Governor Gamble's son has said that the whole of the southern portion of Missouri will be laid in ruins. And this is already but too true. The western corner of the State, which contains the rich hemp lands and our most wealthy farmers, are literally ruined—not a cent in this county. All of the negroes have been either persuaded or *forced* off from their masters. The farmers are then stripped of everything moveable, and then their houses and barns burned.

The citizens are murdered in the same common cruelty just until one by one, they get sick or die. Many lovely living ones are left by taking some outlandish Lincoln oath.—These things are being enacted all over our State, in a *wholesale* manner. To illustrate, I will give one instance, of a wealthy old farmer in Lafayette county: Capt. John Y. Webb, a fine old Kentucky gentleman, but for many years a citizen of Missouri and improved finely a splendid farm in Saline county, laying on the new road from Arrow Rock City to Lexington. Some three weeks since Gen. Loan with his command, was passing down to *Jefferson City*. The General seeing this splendid brick mansion, belonging to a man opposed to the present sympathies, ordered it burned, as well as all the out-houses, wrap house, about sixty tons of hemp, and all the provisions and hay stacks. They made a clean sweep of everything, turning out the old and about twenty negro women with all their children.

The day after Gen. Loan left, Capt. Webb early in the wet, he took all of his negroes and went South. He is too old to be in the rebel or any other army, being about 65 years old. The General Loan does nothing by *halves*. He arrests and incarcerates by the *hundreds*, like a pig and other old and brave with a worn copy of his Regulars. But this same General Loan has recently been elected by his military to Congress. He first arrested, they say, hundreds whom he thought would vote against him, and then, by an immense bribe, has his militia men *thawed*, by voting, serving and leaving the polls, elected the Hon. Mr. McClung, another military Congressman elect, was also elected by the same outrages upon the *people*. Neither of these men, if indeed, any of our pretended Congressmen, should ever be allowed to take a seat in Congress, as the military had much more to do with our late elections than the people, but especially the two cases named.

The State Militia is nothing, and the Abolition mob all over the State, except here in St. Louis, where they act in a very clever manner.

I am glad to see that you are calling the attention of the Democracy of the North to that this old Democratic State is being outraged by the Abolitionists. Did you ever before know that *hundreds* of our best citizens, including some ladies, are banished from the State without any form of law or any known forms of law? Did you know that the best citizens from the counties of Ray and Clay were from their homes to save themselves from Jennison Abolition *hordes*, and are in the neighbour of night and murder peaceable men, who are trying to live, with their wives and little ones, quietly at home?

Did you know that we have a reign of terror established in this State worse than Gamble is afraid of being supplanted by a Military Governor, if Gen. Curtis is one? And did you know that all this, and more than I could write in a month, of like sort, is being done in the name of the Union?

Can you not get up a public meeting and arouse the people of the North to the outrages of the Abolitionists here in Missouri, and *demand* of President Lincoln that for these outrages he shall be removed.

We have here in the city a kind of State Militia called Gratiot's Guards (after Col. Dowell's College) where there are about two thousand men, and they are all Germans. Those poor fellows, as a general thing, are taken up in the interior, put in jail there, kept for days in close confinement until their friends despair of getting them out. They are then got to enlist in this corps to escape torture to headquarters, where *they hope to* get their rank and file out of jail, and then into the same way. Although *thousands* upon thousands have been imprisoned here, not more than 200 are in jail now. The object too in twenty are being released each day is to have room for the next lot to be taken in hand, or to be bonded. From one to two dollars a day is the charge for boarding each close confinement. Others come in daily, and so the routine of our Bastile goes on. I will say that I think that from some of our good ladies *hundreds* more would die, and many others be rendered paupers.

I'll say but only double these things let them come into this State on a secret mission, to learn honestly the facts. The hearings the incarcerations, the tortures and murders of our State militia, would make, if written out, volumes of the darkest deeds the world has ever heard of.

Can not this Christian country prepare some form or mode of relief for its people themselves to stop all this sin against humanity and God?

MISSOURI.

The Robberies—Horrors of the Bastile—Outrages.

For The Crisis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26, 1862.

GOV. MEDARY:—Will you please to just read with pleasure your valuable paper?

The Crisis"—of the 19th inst. My attention was especially attracted to a letter, which is entitled "STILL WORSE," being a logical examination of that "*monstrous iniquity*" known as the "tax law." It has been a matter of much interest to me, in my discussions on this subject, both in the Congress which devised the wonderful measure, and among the people, whether no one idea was not presented that besides and above all this tax, (itself more extensive than all the "*tax ridden*" people of Old England have ever had to bear,) that the infamous tax, State taxes, city and county taxes, bonds large and burthensome taxes to support *sectarian schools*, and the enormous and unbridled soldiers returning from this war, that there was not yet another one now here, and *daily accumulating*.

I agree with you fully in all you say of the robberies, and the enormous and daily accumulating load of burthensome taxation. Every species of property is taxed. Almost nothing, comparatively, of such exemption as that your farm is exempt, or that your goods and all your officers are held to strict accountability. We people of St. Louis have, indeed, a most heavy burthen to bear. We have, with you, to pay our proportion of the State taxes, and the county, city, and county taxes, more than duplicate to that of any other county. Consequently, we pay State and county some $800,000; railroad tax, as a county requisition, about $150,000; school tax, as a city requisition, about $150,000 as bonds to fill up "F. P. Blair's Regiments," and the interest on the same also to pay. Then the city, besides paying all interest of the debt, has to pay in city taxes some $600,000 per annum; then we have special taxes for education, for streets, &c., &c., more than I can tell you, we know what taxes are! But above all these taxes, and more than all the people here have ever to pay *enormous* taxes, not only direct taxes, but also *indirect* taxes, national provisions. Last year, one of our numerous Generals, who reigned here as a petty King, issued an order to pay a certain hundred thousand dollars to be privately divided by him and his staff officers, because this war was a wicked and useless one—he was opposed to it. He was, however, forbid and pay—they protested against the iniquity, tried to get the matter before the courts, but failed. Then the money was paid, and the General, who had to pay his share, got it back. Laughter.] They did not get it back, it went to Baltimore, and we did not get it back. Laughter.] Laughter and into the President's house. [Laughter and applause.] Now, I am not sure whether the object of confederate conversation, I confess I had to converse with myself, and resolve in me whether they wanted to arrest me, but they did not dare to bring it legal inside the Constitution and the laws; for though a very moderate lawyer, I know the law enough not to imagine it, while I know perfectly well that they did not dare arrest me as they have arrested many. I know this, that it may cause contempt with the people, and that I may be arrested by the United States sate on foot upon the soil of New York and Jersey, and I am not going to be arrested. And so, help me God, he shall be brought to such punishment as the Constitution and the laws of the country admit. [Renewed cheers.]

Written for The Crisis.

LENORE.

I sat at the window sighing,
Sighing for the days gone before,
When on a sunny seat of the summer
A little form sat and crept "Lenore."

I took them a back from the table,
Because I had written on the page o'er,
My eyes were blinded by a delicate vapor
Tricked by the hand of my sweet "Lenore."

I wandered out in the morning,
Down by the wee bonnie dean,
When a host of billows came dashing,
And shouted out my "Lenore."

I listened so sigh in the forest,
That Autumn had wreathed it o'er,
And ere I could learn, the wild winds rose,
And wailed to my ears "Lenore."

I went into my cage to the valley,
Where we'd played so oft in the days of yore,
When before us came tripping a cloud-child maiden,
And calm in heaven was "*Lost Lenore*."

ERLANG, OHIO, Nov., 1862. LORRY STAR.

For The Crisis.

HON. S. MEDARY, EDITOR OF THE CRISIS—*Dear Sir*:—I send a few lines of poetry for your valuable paper; if you think they are worthy a place in its columns:

Persons, now-a-days, are all the rage
Of patriot blood-hounds o'er your veins,
Of religious spirit of the Christian age,
Upon your sheet yet remain.
Will ye stand unmoved by the hue and cry
Your brothers wear a tyrant's chain?
If such things in our land may be
Then here our freedom is but vain!

Alas! for freedom, if her seed,
Sent blessed in a fallow soil,
For duties to assert the right,
For which our sires have fought and toil,
And have thy teachers taught in vain
Tyranny through heaven's broad arch in vain,
Before some single power to bring,
Yours bosom from their errant again?

How would each brother's spirit grieve,
How would each one's heart-strings break,
If rioting on the nation pale,
There came the living sense of him
Whom banners waved o'er Bunker height,
Where valor shook the battle-field asunder,
O! that his spirit, power and might,
Would guide our nation's ship to-day!

Is this the stable Old Guard,
Is this the grandeur of the free,
Long months of weary travail toil,
A life of hopeless slavery?
Search out your flag of the days of fight,
If such must be the patriot's doom,
Almost each one of your fathers fought,
And others her fight to the tomb.

If from the Democratic fold ranks,
Ye unbold sons must be driven,
Soon shall the last departing cry,
Of freedom to the nations be given,
And we shall see a despot's flag,
Waving above our heads here,
And needs no traitor's deeds
To purify earthen thrones.
CORYDON, IND., Nov. 18, 1862.

Meeting of the Friends and Acquaintances of J. P. Bollmeyer.

DAYTON, TUESDAY, Nov. 25.

Pursuant to an announcement in the Dayton Empire of the date, a meeting of the friends and acquaintances of J. P. Bollmeyer, convened at Beckel's Hall at 7 o'clock.

William Dickey, Esq., was chosen President and A. Cahill appointed Secretary.

The President stated the object of the meeting to be to consult with regard to the organization of a ticket for the election of a suitable Monument to the memory of J. P. Bollmeyer, late editor of the Dayton *Empire*, who was assassinated in Boyton on the night of Tuesday, November 11, 1862.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, Messrs. J. A. McMahon, David A. Reed, Jonathan Kenney, Harvey Blanchard and J. H. Stoppleman, were appointed a Committee to consult and report plans and resolutions for the objects of the meeting; what the meeting proposed to do with the surplus after the Monument is erected.

The Committee on plan to carry out the object of the meeting by their Chairman, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham made the following report:

The Committee appointed for the purpose of reporting on this occasion, have considered, to raise funds for the erection of a Monument to the memory of J. P. Bollmeyer, and to adopt suitable provision for his wife and child, recommend:

1st. An organization in this city, to be known as the "Bollmeyer Monument Association," whose officers shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and Corresponding Secretary.

2d. That a Executive Committee to consist of nine members, including the President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, be appointed, who shall each be, Executive Officio, a member of said Executive Committee with the sole charge of the business of the organization with power to appoint sub-committees, and shall have full control, and shall make no contract involving a greater sum than the amount actually in the hand at or call on the Treasury.

3d. That the Secretary of the State be requested in each of the several counties, to join with the Executive Committee in the above authority, to aid in procuring the funds necessary to secure the object of the organization; and that the president of the Executive Committee constitute the Executive Committee here.

4th. That the funds raised shall be first appropriated in such amount as may be determined by the Executive Committee, to the erection of a beautiful monument with an appropriate inscription upon the tablets, and the surplus thereof, and the manner of the death of the deceased.

5th. That the surplus of said fund shall be invested under the direction of the Executive Committee, for the benefit and use of the wife and child of the deceased.

6th. That a Committee on subscription be appointed, to consist of the several Democratic Central Committee of the several Counties in the State, to solicit and agree upon a suitable inscription upon the monument, to receive all moneys and matters, and whatever else they may deem proper.

The first cash individual subscription on the regular subscription rolls be so as to not exceed one dollar.

8th. That all subscription rolls be preserved and referred to this organization to be deposited in the base of the Monument.

9th. That the subscription in this county be conducted under the direction of the Executive Committee.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, Chairman.
John A. McMahon,
David A. Reed,
Jonathan Kenney,
Harvey Blanchard,
John H. Stoppleman.

The report was received and adopted.

On motion of Mr. D. Fitch, Esq., a committee was appointed by the chair to report permanent officers for the organization.

The Chair appointed Messrs. D. G. Fitch, A. McMahon, Wesley Overly and H. Stoppleman and Kenn Thomas as a committee.

After consultation the committee by their chairman, Mr. Fitch, reported the following permanent officers:

President, W. H. Gillespie; Vice President, Benjamin A. Ayres; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas Lees; Treasurer, Dr. J. J. Waltes.

The report was received and adopted.

The Chair was instructed to appoint five persons who, together with the permanent officers, were to constitute an Executive Committee of the organization, and appointed C. L. Vallandigham, John A. McMahon, H. Blanchard, Jonathan Kenney, and John H. Stoppleman.

Addresses were made by Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, Messrs. D. G. Fitch, A. McMahon, A. Cahill and Thos. J. Turner.

After which the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Executive Committee.

W. H. GILLESPIE, *President.*
A. CAHILL, *Secretary.*

"To Rebecca A. Carver, widow, and Robert Bruce Carver, Mary Jane Carver, and Margaret Ann Carver, children of Robert Carver, deceased:

"You are hereby informed that I have filed a petition on the 17th day of November, 1862, in the Probate Court for the Probate District of Cuyahoga County, for the sale, &c., of the Real Estate of said deceased; and also* * * the provisions of law require of said petition, on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of said Court, in the City of Cleveland, in said county aforesaid, is set for hearing. The following real estate, of which the said Ephraim Carver died seized, to-wit:—Lots No. 75 and 76, in Brownell's Addition to the City of Cleveland, as the same is platted.

WILLIAM C. BROWN,
Administrator of WILLIAM GRAVES' estate.
nov 26-10-dec 17

JUDGE A. G. W. CARTER,

COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.

JUDGE CARTER has removed the practice of the Law to

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Office—In Bryden's Block, Liberty & Richard's Building, 250 South High Street.

apr 26-1

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Annual Report of the Commander-in-Chief.

Gen. McClellan's Protest—Gen. Halleck's Reply—Gen. McClellan's Delays and Removal.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, Nov. 25, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR—In compliance with your orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of military operations since the 23d of July last, when, in compliance with the President's order of July 11, I assumed command of the army as General-in-Chief.

The first thing to which my attention was called on my arrival here, was the condition of the army at Harrison's Landing, on the James River. I immediately visited General McClellan's Headquarters for consultation. I left Washington on the 24th and returned on the 27th.

The main object of this consultation was to ascertain if there was a possibility of an advance upon Richmond from Harrison's Landing, and, if not, to form some plan of uniting the armies of General McClellan and General Pope on some other line. Not being familiar with the position and numbers of the troops in Virginia, and on the coast, I took the President's estimate of the largest number of reinforcements that could then be sent to the Army of the Potomac.

On the day of my arrival at Harrison's Landing, Gen. McClellan was of opinion that he would require at least fifty thousand additional troops. I informed him that this number could not possibly be sent, that I was not authorized to promise him over twenty thousand, and that I could not well see how even that number could safely be withdrawn from other places. He took the night for considering the matter, and informed me the next morning that he would make the attempt upon Richmond with the additional twenty thousand. But immediately on my return to Washington he telegraphed that he would require thirty-five thousand, a force which it was impossible to send without leaving Washington and Baltimore almost defenceless. The only alternative now left was to withdraw the Army of the Potomac to some position where it could unite with that of General Pope, and cover Washington at the same time that it operated against the enemy.

After full consultation with my officers, I attempted to form this junction on the Rappahannock, by bringing McClellan's forces to Acquia Creek; accordingly, on the 30th July, I telegraphed him to send away his *sick* as quickly as possible, preparatory to a movement of his troops. This was preliminary to the withdrawal of his entire army, which was ordered by telegraph on the 3d of August. In order that the transfer to Acquia Creek might be made as quickly as possible, I authorized General McClellan to assume control of all the vessels on the James River and Chesapeake Bay, of which there was then a vast fleet. The Quartermaster General was also requested to send to that point all the transports that could be procured.

On the 5th I received a protest from General McClellan, dated the 4th, against the removal of the army from Harrison's Landing, a copy of which is annexed, marked Exhibit No. 1, with my reply on the 6th, marked Exhibit No. 2.

On the 1st of August, I ordered General Burnside to immediately embark his troops at Newport News, transfer them to Acquia Creek, and take position opposite Fredericksburg. This officer moved with great promptness, and reached Acquia Creek on the night of the third. His troops were immediately landed, and the transports sent back to General McClellan.

At this time I received information that the enemy was preparing a large force to drive back General Pope, and either attack Washington or Baltimore. The information was so direct and reliable, that I could not doubt its correctness. This gave me serious uneasiness for the safety of the Capital and Maryland, and I repeatedly urged upon General McClellan the necessity of promptly moving his army so as to form a junction with that of General Pope. The evacuation of Harrison's Landing, however, was not commenced until the 14th, eleven days after it was ordered.

Greatly discouraged at the prospect of timely aid from that quarter, I authorized General Pope to order the main forces of General Cox, in Western Virginia, with all possible dispatch by railroad, to join him via Washington.

To facilitate the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac from the Peninsula, and to gain time by a demonstration against the enemy, Gen. Pope pushed his forces across the Rappahannock, occupied Culpepper, and threatened Gordonsville. Jackson's and Ewell's forces were hurried to the Rapidan, and on the 9th of August, encountered Banks' corps at Cedar Mountain. A hard fought battle ensued, and on the arrival of reinforcements from the corps of McDowell and Sigel, the enemy fell back upon the Rapidan and Gordonsville.

On the 15th, our cavalry surprised a party of the enemy near Louisa Court House, and captured important dispatches, showing that Lee was moving by forced marches the main body of the rebel army to attack Pope before a junction could be formed between him and the Army of the Potomac. On the 16th, I telegraphed Gen. Pope not to cross the Rapidan, and advised him to take position in the rear of the Rappahannock, where he could be more easily reinforced. He commenced this movement on the 17th, and by the morning of the 18th had most of his forces behind that river, prepared to hold its passes as long as possible. He had been reinforced by King's division, and a part of Burnside's corps, under General Reno, from Fredericksburg. I also directed Gen. Burnside to occupy Richard's and Barrett's Fords, which were between him and Gen. Pope's main army. The enemy made several attempts to cross at different points on the Rappahannock, but was always repulsed, and our troops succeeded in holding the line of the river for eight days. It was hoped that during that time sufficient forces from the Army of the Potomac would reach Acquia Creek to enable us to prevent any further advance of Lee, and eventually, with the combined armies, to drive him back upon Richmond. On the morning of the 24th, he made a flank movement, and crossed a portion of his forces at Waterloo Bridge, about twelve miles above the Rappahannock Railroad Station. Pope directed an attack upon the forces which had crossed the river, hoping to cut them off, but the enemy escaped with no great loss.

The enemy, however, had not fallen back, as he supposed, but, on being repulsed at Waterloo Bridge, had moved farther up the river, and entered the valley which lies between the Blue Ridge and Bull Run Mountains.

The object of this movement was evidently to get in Pope's rear, and cut off his supplies from Washington. Anticipating this danger, I had telegraphed to Gen. Pope on the 23d, "By no means expose your railroad communication with Alexandria. It is of the utmost importance in sending you supplies and reinforcements." On the 26th I telegraphed, "If possible to attack the enemy in flank, do so; but the main object now is to ascertain his position."

From this time to the 30th I had no communication with Gen. Pope, the telegraph lines being cut at Kettle Run by a part of Jackson's corps, under Ewell, which had marched around Pope's right and attacked his rear.

Finding it doubtful whether we could hold the Rappahannock long enough to affect the junction of the two armies, I had directed a part of the Peninsula forces to land at Alexandria, and move out by railroad as rapidly as possible. As soon as I heard that the enemy had turned Gen. Pope's right flank and forced him to change his front, I ordered the remainder of the Army of the Potomac to Alexandria, and directed Gen. Burnside to prepare to evacuate Fredericksburg and Acquia Creek. I determined, however, to hold this position as long as possible for a base of future operations.

Gen. Pope's dispositions at this juncture were well planned. The corps of McDowell and Sigel and the Pennsylvania Reserves, under Reynolds, were pushed forward to Gainesville. Reno and Kearney were directed upon Greenwich; while Hooker's division was sent against Ewell along the railroad. Unfortunately, however, the movement was too late, as a large portion of General Lee's army was already east of Thoroughfare Gap.

Hooker encountered the enemy near Kettle Run, and a sharp engagement ensued. This gallant division drove Ewell a distance of five miles, the enemy leaving their dead and many of their wounded on the field. As McDowell, Sigel and Reynolds had reached their positions, there was every prospect that Jackson would be destroyed before reinforcements could come to his relief. On the evening of the 27th, General Pope ordered General Porter to be at Bristow's Station by daylight on the morning of the 28th, with Morrell, and also directed him to communicate to Banks the order to move forward to Warrenton Junction. All trains were ordered this side of Cedar Run, and to be protected by a regiment of infantry and a section of artillery. For some unexplained reasons, Porter did not comply with this order, and his corps was not in the battles of the 28th and 29th.

Heintzelman's corps pressed forward to Manassas on the morning of the 28th, and forced Jackson to retreat across Bull Run, by the Centreville Turnpike. McDowell had succeeded in checking Lee at Thoroughfare Gap, but the latter took the road from Hopeville to New Market, and hastened to the relief of Jackson, who was already in rapid retreat. A portion of McDowell's corps encountered the retreating column on the afternoon of the 28th, near the Warrenton Turnpike, and a severe but successful engagement ensued. Jackson was again attacked on the 29th, near the old battle ground of July, 1861. Knowing that Longstreet was not far distant, he made a most desperate stand. The fighting continued nearly all day and was terminated only by darkness. We had gained considerable ground, but nothing was decided when the battle was closed. It was renewed the next morning, and after another day's hard fighting our forces fell back behind Bull Run, the enemy not attempting any pursuit.

Two days later, however, he threw a considerable force between Chantilly and Germantown, to turn Pope's right. Hooker dislodged them after a short but severe engagement, in which Brigadier Generals Kearney and Stevens, two of our very best officers, were killed. Pope's army had been reinforced by the corps of Franklin and Sumner, and no further apprehensions were felt for its safety.

During the operations of the previous week, of which we received very favorable but not very reliable accounts, every effort was made to push forward supplies and reinforcements to General Pope's army. The troops from the Peninsula were ordered not to wait for transportation, but to march immediately to the field of battle. Some of the corps moved with becoming activity, but the delays of others were neither creditable nor excusable.

Our losses in these battles were very heavy both in life and materials, but as no official reports have been received, except a brief sketch from Gen. Pope, marked exhibit No 4, I have no means of ascertaining their extent. Gen. Pope was transferred to another department before the reports of his subordinates could be received; probably they will soon be handed in. Most of the troops actually engaged in these battles fought with great bravery, but some of them could not be brought into action at all. Many thousands straggled away from their commands, and it is said that not a few voluntarily surrendered to the enemy, so as to be paroled prisoners of war.

In order to reorganize the different corps, get the stragglers back into their ranks, and to supply deficiencies of ammunition, clothing, &c., caused by recent losses, Gen. Pope requested and received directions to bring his army within the defences of Washington, which were then under the command of Gen. McClellan. This movement was executed on the night of the 3d without loss. Gen. Pope being now second in command of the united forces, applied to be relieved, and was transferred to another department.

Although this short and active campaign, was, from causes already referred to, less successful than we had reason to expect, it has accomplished the great and important object of covering the Capital till troops could be collected for its defense. Had the Army of the Potomac arrived a few days earlier, the rebel army could have been easily defeated, and perhaps destroyed.

Seeing an attack upon Washington would now be futile, Lee pushed his main army across the Potomac for a raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania. General McClellan was directed to pursue him with all the troops which were not required for the defense of Washington. Several corps were immediately out in observation at Darnestown, Rockville and Leesburg, and most of his army was in motion by the 5th of September. A portion of it entered Frederick on the 12th. As this campaign was to be carried on within the department commanded by Major General Wool, I directed General McClellan to assume control of all troops within his reach without regard to department lines. The garrisons of Winchester and Martinsburg had been withdrawn to Harper's Ferry, and the commanding officer of the post had been advised by my chief of staff to mainly confine his defense, in case he was attacked by superior forces, to the position of Maryland Hights, which could have been held a long time against overwhelming numbers. To withdraw him entirely from that position with the great body of Lee's forces between him and our army, would not only expose the garrison to capture, but all the artillery and stores collected at that place must either be destroyed or left to the enemy. The only feasible plan was for him to hold his position until General McClellan could relieve him or open a communication so that he could evacuate in safety. These views were communicated both to Gen. McClellan and to Col. Miles.

The left of General McClellan's army pursued a part of the enemy's forces to South Mountain, where, on the 14th, he made a stand. A severe battle ensued, the enemy being defeated and driven from his position with heavy loss. Lee's army then fell back behind Antietam Creek, a few miles above its mouth, and took a position admirably suited for defense. Our army attacked him on the 16th, and a hotly contested battle was fought on that and the ensuing day, which resulted in the defeat of the rebel forces. On the night of the 17th, our troops slept on the field which they had so bravely won. On the 18th neither party renewed the attack, and on the nights of the 18th and 19th, General Lee withdrew his army to the south side of the Potomac.

Our loss in the several battles on South Mountain and at Antietam was 1,742 killed, 8,066 wounded, and 913 missing, making a total of 10,721. General McClellan estimates the enemy's loss at nearly 30,000, but their own accounts give their loss at about 14,000 in killed and wounded.

On the approach of the enemy to Harper's Ferry, the officer in command on Maryland Hights destroyed his artillery and abandoned his post, and on the 15th Col. Miles abandoned Harper's Ferry with only a slight resistance, and within hearing of the guns of General McClellan's army. As this whole matter has been investigated and reported upon by a military commission, it is unnecessary for me to discuss the disgraceful surrender of the post and army under Col. Miles.

General McClellan's preliminary report of his operations in Maryland, including the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, is submitted herewith, marked Exhibit No 4. No reports of his subordinate officers have been submitted.

From the 17th of September till the 26th of October Gen McClellan's main army remained on the north bank of the Potomac, in the vicinity of Sharpsburg and Harper's Ferry. The long inactivity of so large an army in the face of a defeated foe, and during the most favorable season for rapid movements and a vigorous campaign, was a matter of great disappointment and regret.

Your letter of the 26th, and my reply of the 28th of October, in regard to the alleged causes of this unfortunate delay, I submit herewith, marked Exhibit No 5.

In reply to the telegraphic order of the 6th of October, quoted in my letter of the 28th, above referred to, General McClellan approved of the plan of crossing the Potomac south of the Blue Ridge, and said that he could cross at Harper's Ferry, and advance upon Winchester. He, however, did not begin to cross till the 25th of October, and then at Berlin. His passage occupied several days, and was completed about the 3d of November. What caused him to change his views, or what his plan of campaign I am ignorant, for about this time he ceased to communicate with me in regard to his operations, sending his report directly to the President.

On the 5th instant I received the written order of the President, relieving General McClellan, and placing General Burnside in the command of the Army of the Potomac. This order was transmitted by a special messenger, who delivered it to General McClellan at Rectortown on the 7th.

EXHIBIT NO. 1—(COPY IN CIPHER.)

BERKLEY, VA, August 4, 1862.

Major Gen. Halleck, Commander in Chief:

Your telegram of last evening is received. I must confess that it has caused me the greatest pain I ever experienced, for I am convinced the order to draw this army to Acquia Creek will prove disastrous in the extreme to our cause. I fear it will be a fatal blow. Several days are necessary to complete the preparations for so important a movement as this, and while they are in progress I beg that careful consideration be given to my statement. This army is now in excellent discipline and condition; we hold a *debouche* on both banks of the James river, so that we are free to act in any direction, and, with the assistance of the gun boats, I consider our communications as now secure. We are twenty-five miles from Richmond, and are not likely to meet the enemy in force sufficient to fight a battle until we have reached fifteen to eighteen miles, which brings us practically within ten miles of Richmond.

Our largest line of land transportation would be from this point twenty-five miles, but with the aid of the gunboats we could supply the army by water during its advance, certainly to within twelve miles of Richmond. At Acquia Creek we would be seventy-five miles from Richmond, with land transportation all the way. From here to Fort Monroe is a march of about seventy miles; for I regard it as impracticable to withdraw this army and its material except by land. The result of this movement would then be to march one hundred and forty miles to reach a point now only twenty-five miles distant, and to deprive ourselves entirely of the powerful aid of the gunboats and water transportation. Add to this the certain demoralization of this army which would ensue, the terrible depressing effect upon the people of the North, and the strong probability that it would influence foreign powers to recognize our adversaries; and these appear to me sufficient reasons to make it my imperative duty to urge, in the strongest terms of our language, that this order may be rescinded, and that far from recalling this army, it be promptly reinforced to enable it to resume the offensive. I point to General Burnside's forces—to those of General Pope, not necessary to maintain a strict defense in front of Washington and Harper's Ferry—to those portions of the Army of the West not required for a strict defense there. Here, directly in front of this army, is the heart of this rebellion. It is here that all our resources should be collected to strike the blow which will determine the fate of the nation. All points of secondary importance elsewhere should be abandoned, and every available man brought here. A decided victory here, and the military strength of the rebellion is crushed. It matters not what partial reverses we may meet with elsewhere—here is the true defense of Washington.

It is here, on the banks of the James river, that the fate of the Union should be decided.—Clear in my conviction of right, strong in the consciousness that I have ever been, and still am, actuated solely by love of my country, knowing that no ambitious, selfish motives have influenced me from the commencement of this war, I do now what I never did in my life before, I entreat that this order may be rescinded. If my counsel does not prevail, I will, with a sad heart, obey your orders to the utmost of my powers, devoting to the movement, one of the utmost difficulty, whatever skill I may possess, whatever the result may be; and may God grant that I am mistaken in my forebodings. I shall, at least, have the internal satisfaction that I have written and spoken frankly, and have sought to do the best in my power to arrest disaster from my country.

[Signed] GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major General

Official copy.
Headquarters Army, Washington, D. C., November 23, 1862.

EXHIBIT NO. 2

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1862.

Major-General McClellan, Commanding, &c., Berkley, Va:

GENERAL—Your telegram of yesterday was received this morning, and I immediately telegraphed a brief reply, promising to write you more fully by mail.

You, General, certainly could not have been more pained at receiving my order than I was at the necessity of issuing it. I was advised by high officers, in whose judgement I have great confidence to make the order immediately on my arrival here, but I determined not to do so until I could learn your wishes from a personal interview, and, even after that interview, I tried every means in my power to avoid withdrawing your army, and delayed my decision as long as I dared to delay it. I assure you, General, it was not a hasty and inconsiderate act, but one that caused me more anxious thought than any other of my life. But, after full and mature consideration of all the *pros* and *cons*, I was reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the order must be issued. There was to my mind no alternative.

Allow me to allude to a few of the facts of the case. You and your officers at the interview estimated the enemy's force in and around Richmond at two hundred thousand men. Since then, you and others report that they have received and are receiving large reinforcements from the South. Gen. Pope's army, now covering Washington, is only forty thousand.

Your effective force is only about ninety thousand; you are thirty miles from Richmond, and Gen. Pope eighty or ninety, with the enemy directly between you, ready to fall with his superior numbers upon one or the other, as he may elect. Neither can reinforce the other in case of an attack.

If General Pope's army be diminished to reinforce you, Washington, Maryland, and Pennsylvania would be left uncovered and exposed. If your force be reduced to strengthen Pope, you would be too weak to even hold the position you now occupy, should the enemy turn round and attack you in full force. In other words, the old Army of the Potomac is split into two parts, with the entire force of the enemy directly between them. This cannot be united by land without exposing both to destruction; and yet they must be united. To send Pope's forces by water to the Peninsula is, under present circumstances, a military impossibility. The only alternative is to send the forces on the Peninsula to some point by water, say Fredericksburg, where the two armies can be united.

Let me now allude to some of the objections which you have urged. You say that to withdraw from the present position will cause the certain demoralization of the army, "which is now in excellent discipline and condition." I can not understand why a simple change of position to a new and by no means distinct base will demoralize an army in excellent discipline, unless the officers themselves assist in that demoralization, which I am satisfied they will not. Your change of front from your extreme right at Hanover Court house to your present position, was over thirty miles, but I have not heard that it demoralized your troops, notwithstanding the severe losses they sustained in effecting it.

A new base on the Rappahannock, at Fredericksburg, brings you within about sixty miles of Richmond, and secures a reinforcement of forty or fifty thousand fresh and disciplined troops. The change, with such advantages, will, I think, if properly represented to your army, encourage, rather than demoralize your troops. Moreover, you yourself suggested that a junction might be effected at Yorktown, but that a flank march across the Peninsula would be more hazardous than to retire to Fort Monroe. You will remember that Yorktown is two or three miles further from Richmond than Fredericksburg is; besides the latter is between Richmond and Washington, and covers Washington from any attack by the enemy.

The political effect of the withdrawal may at first be unfavorable; but I think the public are beginning to understand its necessity, and that they will have much more confidence in a united army, than in its separate fragments.

But you will reply why not reinforce me here, so that I can strike Richmond from my present position?

To do this, you said, at our interview, that you required fifty thousand additional troops. I told you it was impossible to give you so many. You finally thought you would have "some chance" of success with twenty thousand. But you afterward telegraphed to me that you would require thirty five thousand, as the enemy was being largely reinforced. If your estimate of the enemy's strength was correct, your requisition was perfectly reasonable, but it was utterly impossible to fill it until new troops were enlisted and organized, which would require several weeks. To keep your army in its present position until it could be so reinforced, would almost destroy it in that climate. The months of August and September are almost fatal to whites who live on that part of James River, and even after you got the reinforcements asked for, you admitted that you must reduce Fort Darling and the river batteries before you could advance on Richmond. It is by no means certain that the reduction of these fortifications would not require considerable time, perhaps as much as those at Yorktown. This delay might not only be fatal to the health of your whole army, but, in the meantime, General Pope's forces would be exposed to the heavy blows of the enemy, without the slightest hope of assistance from you. In regard to the demoralizing effect of a withdrawal from the Peninsula, to the Rappahannock, I must remark that a large number of your highest officers, indeed a majority of those whose opinions have been reported to me, are decidedly in favor of the movement. Even several of those who originally advocated the line of the Peninsula, now advise its abandonment.

I have not inquired, and do not desire to know by whose advice or for what reasons the Army of the Potomac was separated into parts, with the enemy between them. I must take things as I find them. I find the forces divided, and I wish to reunite them. Only one feasible plan has been presented for doing this. If you or any one else had presented a better one, I certainly should have adopted it; but all your plans require reinforcements which it is impossible to give you. It is very easy to ask for reinforcements, but it is not so easy to give them when you have no disposable troops at your command.

I have written very plainly, as I understand the case, and I hope you will give me credit for having well considered the matter, although I may have arrived at different conclusions from your own.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK.
General-in-chief.

Official copy:
J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adj Gen.

NEW YORK, Dec 8.—Washington specials state that Senator Wilson of Massachusetts will introduce a bill for giving aid to Missouri toward emancipation. It will offer $10,000,000 as the first installment.—*Telegraph*

Only the "first installment" for Missouri. What for other States? and as the President informs us, these "installments" are to continue until 1900, the commencement of the next *century!* Now the President in his message also tells us that these negroes are "property" like any other property.

If, therefore, we of the North are to pay for this "property," are we not in common justice entitled to it when purchased? We speak for a boy about 16 years old as our share for 1862!

But to be serious, and it is a serious matter, does Senator WILSON or anybody else, suppose the people of the North and West will vote to pay these "installments?" Is it supposed that we are all fools—idiots—brainless asses, fit only to goad and to bray? If these robberies and oppressions go much further, the people will, from sheer necessity, repudiate not only the authors of their misfortunes, but the whole debt of the nation—wash out the accursed thing, dripping with human blood, and start anew.

The Telegraph says:

"Sigel will prefer charges against Pope of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and total incompetency as a military commander."

That will neither hurt POPE nor benefit SIGEL. POPE in one of his official letters denounced SIGEL as "incompetent," and so the fight goes.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A Washington special to the Herald, says: Information is received here that Stonewall Jackson's corps forms the left wing of the rebel army. Stuart's Cavalry is on this side of the Rappahannock, and operating between the position of Sigel's corps and Burnside's army.

☞ Don't put your watch under your pillow; a man should never "sleep on his watch."

Important to the Public.

CHARLES F. SHAEFFER, the Assessor for the 12th Ohio District, has received the following letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which we lay before our readers:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
November 17, 1862.

SIR—Your letter of the 3d instant, has been received.

I am of opinion that a distiller, who is also a rectifier, requires a liquor dealer's license, in order to sell the rectified liquor, notwithstanding that he may carry on the business of rectifying at his distillery. Your action in this particular is correct.

You are also correct in requiring a distiller to take a manufacturer's license, and to pay duty upon the barrels made by him in which to put his liquors.

Persons who make a business of discounting promissory notes are to be licensed as brokers, under Art. 13 Section 64.

Carpenters, brick and stone masons, are not taxable for work done upon buildings. Carpenters are to be taxed only upon their manufactures, such as doors, blinds, sashes, &c.

The fact that persons feed cattle before selling them does not in any manner affect their liability to license as cattle brokers.

A horse or cattle dealer, duly licensed, may pursue his vocation in any part of the country.

A vinter, who makes less than $600 worth of wine this season, but who has a quantity of wine, made in former years, remaining at the place of manufacture, is subject to tax on his whole amount.

The closing paragraph of Section 75, implies that manufactured articles made previous to September 1st, and not removed from the place of manufacture, should be treated as if manufactured since that date.

Butchers who have no permanent place for selling their meats, but sell from their wagons in the market places, should be licensed as peddlers rather than dealers.

A person who makes garments, for which the materials are furnished by his customers, must pay a tax on the whole value of the garments made, and may collect the amount so paid from the owner, as provided in section 69. The proviso to the 73d Section removes the exemption of $600 in cases like this.

Persons employed by executors or administrators to sell property at auction, are not required to be licensed as auctioneers.

Very respectfully,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Commissioner.

Two Ohio Regiments Taken by John Morgan.

The 39th Brigade, Dumont's division of Gen. Rosecrans' army, encamped at Hartsville, Tennessee, was surprised on the 7th inst by John Morgan, and after a short fight surrendered, Morgan capturing the camp equipage, supply trains and two guns, and destroying what he could not carry away. The brigade consisted of 104th Illinois, 106th and 108th Ohio Infantry, Nicklin's Battery and a small detachment of the 2d Indiana Cavalry. The loss was about 60 killed and wounded. The special dispatch states that part of the force fought well, but a portion broke and ran. There will doubtless be a severe investigation of the disgraceful affair.—The rebels are in force at Murfreesboro, and skirmishing appears to be very lively along our front.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Our Soldiers Freezing to Death.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—A Washington special states that six of our pickets of the Army of the Potomac froze to death Saturday night, and seven died from the effects of cold at Camp Misery, Alexandria.

An army letter of the 8th, says Franklin's corps struck tents that day, and occupied Belle-plain. This movement is undoubtedly the commencement of active operations.

From the Southwest.

ST. LOUIS, Dec 7.—Advices from the Southwest to-night say the enemy under Generals Hindman and Marmaduke, twenty-five thousand strong, attempted to force General Blunt's position at Cane Hill, Arkansas, yesterday, but were driven back. This morning they drove Blunt's pickets three miles, but on the arrival of reinforcements they were again repulsed. Blunt's opinion is that it was a demonstration made to cover their retreat, as they were felling timber all night, probably to obstruct the road and prevent pursuit.

Blunt held the enemy in check four days.—General Herron's command will reinforce him to-morrow.

Activity Among the Rebels in North Carolina.

NEWBERN, Dec. 4.—From information received through what is deemed a reliable source, we learn that the rebels of late have become suddenly and unusually active in and about Wilmington. They are mining roads leading to the city on the Topsail Inlet side. In Wilmington the rebels are actively engaged in moving heavy guns. Whether these guns are being moved out of town with a view to the evacuation of Eastern North Carolina, or to new positions or fortifications, we don't know.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 8—A body of one hundred and fifty citizens, armed with hatchets, knives and other weapons, forced their way through the guard, with the intention of murdering the Indian prisoners confined at Camp Lincoln, Mankato, but were surrounded, captured, and released on parole.

The Governor has issued a proclamation urging the people of Minnesota not to throw away her good name by acts of lawlessness; that the people have just cause of complaint at the tardiness of Executive action, but ought to find reason for forbearance in the absorbing cares which weigh upon the President. If he declines punishing them, then the case comes clearly within the jurisdiction of the civil authorities.

Card from Judge Birch.

To the People of the Sixth Congressional District:

Thanking that portion of you who have given me majorities in every county where you were permitted to hold an untrammeled election, I shall of course assert my right to represent you in Congress. Be patient, therefore, under the judicial and military terrorism which has kept so many thousands of you from the polls—relying, as you may, that at the proper time, it will be appropriately unraveled and adequately redressed.

Your fellow citizen,
JAMES H. BIRCH.

The McNeil Massacre.

One of the features of the McNeil murder in Missouri is so cruel that it deserves especial remembrance. It is related as follows:

"One of the victims selected by McNeil was a man who had a wife and several children, dependent altogether upon his daily labor for their support. A young man, knowing the condition of the family, offered himself to McNeil as a substitute for the husband and father, was accepted, and was one of the ten who were shot."

☞ A full heart is as difficult to carry as a full cup—the least thing upsets it.